

SOUTH DAKOTA

A REPUBLIC OF FRIENDS



BY
WILLIS E. JOHNSON

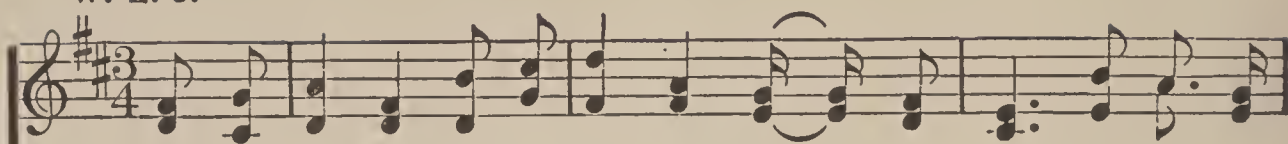


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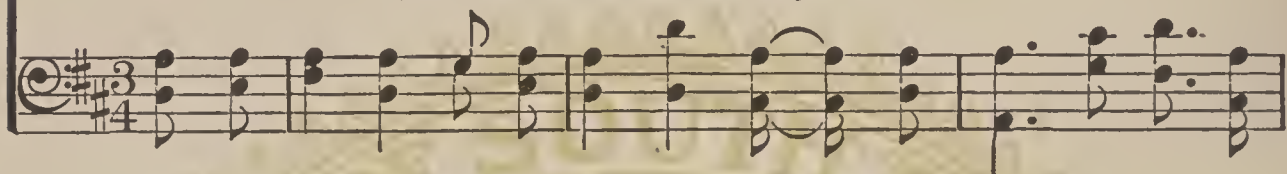
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W. E. J.

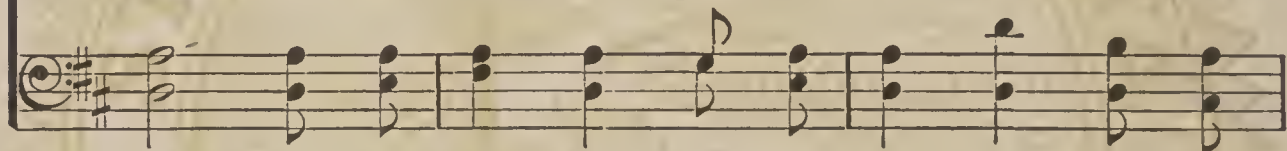
W. E. J.



1. South Da - ko - ta, land of sun-shine, Un - der God the peo - ple
2. South Da - ko - ta, land of plen - ty, To health and wealth the o - pen
3. South Da - ko - ta, land of vir - tue, May this no - blest ti - tle



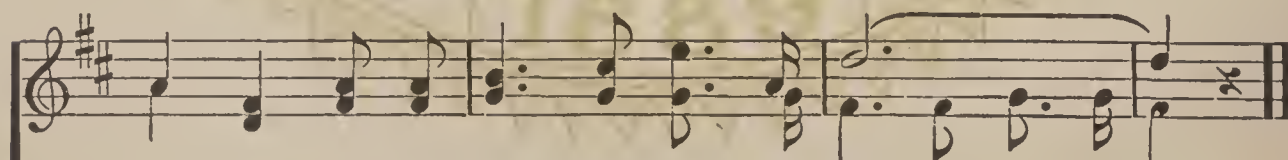
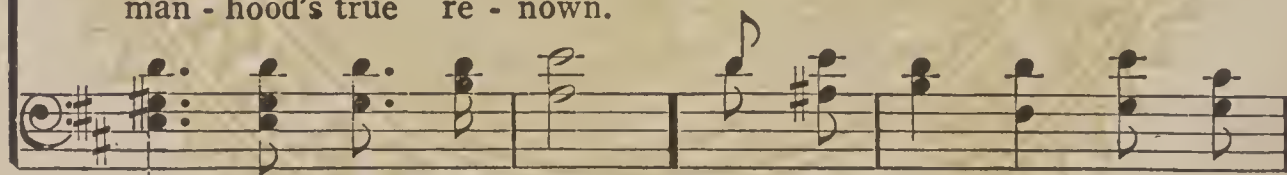
rule; Thee we love and all thy bless - ings, Home and
door; Land of fer - tile plain and prair - ie, Moun - tains
crown; That the lav - ish gifts of na - ture Meas - ure



CHORUS.

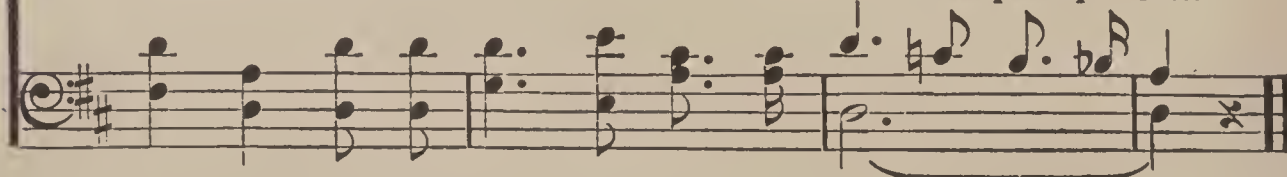


state, and church and school.
filled with gems and ore. South Da - ko - ta, land of
man - hood's true re - nown.



sun - shine, Un - der God the peo - ple rule.....

the peo - ple rule.



SOUTH DAKOTA

A
REPUBLIC OF FRIENDS

BY
WILLIS E. JOHNSON, M. A.

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PUBLISHED BY
THE CAPITAL SUPPLY COMPANY
PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA

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PREFACE

Much of the material appearing in this book was included in the larger volume bearing the same title, the first edition of which appeared in 1911. The subject matter has been quite largely rewritten to adapt it to the comprehension of sixth grade children. Considerable information has also been included so that the book may answer the requirements for teachers' examinations in South Dakota history and to make it a handbook on the geography of the state.

Among the devices which make for social solidarity the slogan of the group plays an important part. "American blood has been shed upon American soil," "England expects every man to do his duty," "Honest money," "The cross of gold," have been party or martial mottoes that have united and inspired to group patriotism and action. Can we not consciously apply these simple principles of social psychology to more lasting social benefit? Will not the children of this state receive an uplift if they repeat over and over, "South Dakota, a Republic of Friends," "South Dakota, the Sunshine State," "Under God the People Rule"? The state song, composed for the children of South Dakota, sets these slogans to a simple and easily learned melody and it cannot be sung too often or too heartily.

The word "Dakota" means "A Republic of Friends." Will it not become more and more such a republic in fact if the children are taught over and over what that name signifies? When Dakota Indians meet they greet each other in soft accents, "Ko-dah," or "Ko-lah," that is, "Friend." They proudly call themselves "Dah-ko-tahs."

No more honest and upright class of primitive people ever were found, and none, when educated, show more splendid intellect and character. May not the minds and hearts of the latest Dakota children be inspired by such wholesome and pleasing sentiments in association with their common name? When alone and lonely in the midst of a great busy city, the author was once pleasantly accosted by a stranger, who, recognizing the writer and extending a cordial hand, with a smile said, "Dah-ko-tah." It was a pleasing, heart-warming greeting. What's in a name? Why, whatever meaning we put into that name. May the teachers of this great state help the children to make Dakota in reality what it is in name, *a republic of friends*.

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Springfield, Illinois,
April 5, 1911.

Professor Willis E. Johnson,
Northern Normal and Industrial School,
Aberdeen, South Dakota.

My dear Sir:

Half a century ago I was sent by President Abraham Lincoln to organize the territorial government of Dakota, which then comprised a vast extent out of which four states have been created. These states, by reason of their healthfulness, material prosperity, general intelligence, and educational advantages, take equal rank with the most favored states of the whole Union.

After travelling over the vast prairies of that land, which had been marked in school maps as the "Great American Desert," I thought I could see what was to be in the future, as the white settler came to make a home and build a great civilization in the place to be left by the retreating footsteps of the Indian and buffalo.

To the boys and girls of your great commonwealth I wish to extend my congratulations upon their having homes in a land of freedom and plenty. May they be inspired by the sacrifices which others have made for their welfare; may they be grateful to almighty God for their abundant blessings; and may they grow up to be citizens who are worthy of such a country and such a civilization.

"South Dakota, A Republic of Friends!" Surely this is an inspiring name for a book for these young people. After fifty years of watching the growth of your territory and state, I wish to say that my last wish for her will be that she may soon become what her name signifies, "a republic of friends."

William Jayne

SOUTH DAKOTA, A REPUBLIC OF FRIENDS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Dakotas. When white men came out to the plains now included within our state they found several bands of Indians who called themselves "the Dakotas." There are several thousand Dakota Indians still living here, nearly all on reservations. When one of these Indians meets a white man he usually salutes him by saying, "How, Kola." The word Kola or Koda means friend. Translated, then, their greeting is, "How are you, friend?"

The word "Da-kota" thus comes from a word meaning friend, and means a brotherhood, an alliance, or, as some prefer to call it, a republic of friends.

There were seven of these Dakota tribes, some having a number of smaller bands or groups. Occasionally chiefs or leaders from different tribes would meet and talk over their common interests. While they had no elections or government such as we have, there is a sense in which we may say they were what their name implies, a republic of friends.

What a splendid name for our state. May every boy and girl in our schools say, "*I belong to Dakota, a republic of friends.*"

Under God the People Rule. This is the motto of the state of South Dakota. It appears on the great seal of the state. Although the people select their officers and

make their own laws, we all know there is a Power in the world which is mightier than that of man. The people should regulate their affairs as in the presence of God.

In former times governments were not carried on by the people or for the people. Even in our own country today it is sometimes difficult or impossible to get good laws or to have them enforced because of the influence of some private or selfish interest. Our state motto should inspire us to make our government more and more consecrated to the highest good of all.

State Seal. It was the custom in ancient times for kings, noblemen, and other people to use seals* or signets with which they made imprints upon letters and important papers and documents. This custom still prevails in a number of ways. Each state has what is called the "Great Seal," which is affixed to certain state documents by an officer† at the state capitol building. Upon the seal appears the state motto, the representation of the smelting furnace of a mine, a herd of cattle, a field of corn, a steamboat on a river, a man plowing, and a range of hills. See if you can find these in the print of the state seal under the South Dakota song.

Seal of the United States. On July 4, 1776, immediately after the Declaration of Independence was adopted, John Hancock, president of the congress, arose and said: "We are now a nation, and I appoint Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee to prepare a device for a Great Seal of the United States of America." It was not until 1782, however, that the present seal was adopted.

*Read in the story of Jezebel (see I Kings, 21, 8) how she used the King's seal to carry out her plans, also in the story of Daniel (see Daniel 6, 17) how the lion's den was sealed with the king's signet and also the signets of the lords. (See also Matthew, 27, 66.) Ask a notary public to show you his seal and tell you about its use. Find out from a railway station agent how box cars are sealed and the penalty for unlawful breaking of the seal.

†The Secretary of State.

It consists of the American bald eagle within a circle. In his beak is a scroll bearing the motto "E Pluribus Unum," meaning "Out of Many, One," and signifying "One Republic made out of Many Republics." On the breast of the eagle is a shield made up of a blue band above, with thirteen stripes below, seven red and six white. The band represents the federal government which binds together the states. The right talon is grasping an olive branch symbolizing Peace, and the left holds thirteen arrows, symbolizing War. Over the head of the eagle is a "breaking through a cloud," revealing a constellation of thirteen states. The shield "is borne on the breast of the American Eagle, without any other support, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtues." A reverse side was also provided for but it has never been used.



United States Seal

The Sunshine State. South Dakota is called "The Sunshine State." The amount of sunshine we receive is greater than that in most of the states in the best farming regions. The sunshine is of great value in hastening the growth of crops in the summer and in conserving health.

Health. "To health and wealth the open door." According to the United States Census Bureau, South Dakota has had for years the lowest death rate of the states of the Union that have an accepted system of preserving health statistics.

A few statistics from the Census Bureau may be interesting. The total number of deaths, for every 1,000 persons, is given as follows:

South Dakota, 8.8 in 1906; 9.8 in 1907; 10.1 in 1908.

United States, 16.1 in 1906; 16.4 in 1907; 15.3 in 1908.

For a series of years the average of the United States was 16.3; England, 16; France, 19.6; Germany, 19.9; Italy, 21.9; Austria, 24.2. The death rate for South Dakota is not only the lowest in the United States but the lowest in the world, the nearest being New Zealand, 9.9 deaths per thousand of population. One should be careful, however, in drawing conclusions as to healthfulness from the death rate. The state having the highest death rate in this country is often California, but this is largely due to the great numbers of sick people who go there for their health.

The healthfulness of the state is accounted for in various ways. The purity and dryness of the air has much to do with it; the sunshine has a great value as a disease destroyer; the fact that the people, as a rule, are well to do and have an abundance of the best of food, comfortable shelter and means for travel, rest and physicians' services must be remembered; the purity of the drinking water, particularly the artesian water, is greatly emphasized by scientists as one of the causes, because the germs of typhoid, malaria, or other diseases are never found in our artesian water.

Wealth. For many years statistics have shown that there was more wealth owned and produced in South Dakota, in proportion to population, than in almost any other state. When we consider that there are millions of acres of rich farming land in this state and enough food products are raised each year to feed the entire population of Illinois, but that we have only about one-fourth of the population of one of her cities, Chicago, we then can appreciate why we have so large a production according to population. To this must be added the fact that South Dakota ranks fourth in the production of gold; one mine, the famous Homestake mine at Lead, produces nearly one-twelfth of all the gold mined in the United States each year.

With an average of over four hundred acres of land for every family in the state, having ability to support in comfort several times the present population, South Dakota certainly deserves the title, "Land of Plenty." The boys and girls of this favored state have a splendid heritage. May they use their opportunities to develop a corresponding wealth of manhood and womanhood!

State Flower. The Pasque Flower is the state flower. It is found growing wild over the north central states, extending from Illinois to the great plains. A variety of the plant is found in northern Europe, growing wild and also cultivated in gardens. It received its name in France because it blossoms there at about Easter time, the word pasque (in modern French it is "paque") meaning Easter. As it is the first flower to blossom on our prairies, the motto accompanying the flower is "*I Lead.*"

State Flag. In 1909 the legislature of South Dakota adopted a state flag, describing it as follows:

"The state flag, or banner, of South Dakota shall consist of a field of blue one and two-thirds as long as it is wide, in the center of which shall be a blazing sun in gold two-fifths as wide in diameter as the width of the flag. Above the sun shall be arranged in the arc of a circle, in gold letters, the words 'South Dakota,' and below the sun in the arc of a circle shall be arranged the words, in gold letters, 'The Sunshine State,' and on the reverse of the blazing sun shall be printed in dark blue the great seal of the state of South Dakota. The edges of the flag shall be trimmed with a fringe of gold to be in proportion to the width of the flag. The staff shall be surmounted with a spear head, to which shall be attached cord and tassels of suitable length and size."—Session Laws, 1909.

Old Glory. While we love our state and all its blessings, there is no glow of patriotism like that which wells up in our hearts when we salute "Old Glory," as we fondly call our national flag. The thirteen stripes symbolize the thirteen original states which united to form this nation. There is one star for each state. On the fourth of July following the admission of a new state an additional star is added to the flag.

THE PASQUE FLOWER.

"While wasting snowdrifts, lingering, enshroud,
You, smiling, cheer the chill, despondent field;
Unerringly to prophesy the proud
And gorgeous beauties that the summers yield.

"So, South Dakota, be it thine to lead;
Thy smile to light affliction's dreary time,
While o'er the drifts you scatter wisdom's seed,
And harvest glory in the season's prime."

—Doane Robinson.

“Your flag and my flag and Oh, how much it holds
Your land and my land safe within its folds.
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight,
Sun kissed and wind tossed, the Red and Blue and White.
The one flag—the great flag, the flag for me and you,
Glorified all else beside the Red, and White, and Blue.”

A FLAG SALUTE.—The flag salute, which is used in most schools of this country, is given as follows: At a signal from the teacher every pupil stands erect and faces the flag, which is usually draped on the wall back of the teacher's desk. At another signal, generally made



Flag Salute

by raising the hand, the military salute is given by the pupils. This is made by lifting the right hand, palm downward, the forefinger touching the forehead above the eye. Standing thus, all repeat together slowly:

“We give our heads and our hearts to our country; one country, one language, one flag.”

At the words, “our hearts,” the right hand is placed over the heart, then placed at the side. At the words, “one flag,” the right hand is extended gracefully, palm upward, toward the flag, all eyes being directed toward it.

Another flag salute is given as follows: “I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.” At the words, “to my flag,” the hand is extended toward the flag and remains in this position until the end.

A pleasing variation is made sometimes by giving the “silent salute.” The pupils form in a line, or in two lines, facing each other. The flag is then carried in front of the line, or between the lines, and the hands remain at salute until the flag has been placed in its position, when, at a signal from the teacher, every hand is dropped.

ETIQUET OF THE FLAG.—The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor be allowed to remain up after sunset. It should never be displayed with the union (field of blue) down. It should not be displayed on stormy days.

When the national and state or other flags fly together, the national flag should be on the right or above.

When the flag is used as a banner, the union should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

The flag should not be used as a cover over a table, desk or box, or where anything can be set or placed upon it.

When the flag is passing on parade, or in review, the spectator, if walking, should halt; if sitting, arise, stand at attention and uncover.

On Memorial day, May 30, the national flag should be displayed at half-mast until noon, then hoisted to the top of the pole, where it remains until sunset.

CHAPTER II

SURFACE FEATURES

Near the Heart of the Continent. Draw lines diagonally across a map of North America and you will find that they cross at almost the exact center of South Dakota—at Pierre, the capital. Thus we see that the Sunshine State lies in the center of North America, near the heart of the continent. The Atlantic, the Pacific and the

Gulf of Mexico are each about 1,300 miles distant. The state is situated half way between the equator and the North Pole, the 45th parallel crossing the northern portion of the state.



“At the heart of the continent.”

Blessed Land of Room-Enough. The area of South Dakota is 77,615 square miles (land 76,868; water 747), being larger than all of the New England states combined and over one-third as large as France. The population av-

erages about eight for each square mile. How many acres does this average for each man, woman and child in the state? The length of the state, east and west, averages about 370 miles and the width about 210 miles.

Boundaries. The states surrounding South Dakota are

shown on page 19. Name them. The boundary lines are also shown. Be able to name all of them.

Land of Fertile Plain and Prairie. The surface, for the most part, is a gently rolling prairie. It rises from a plain east of the Missouri river to a plateau in the west-

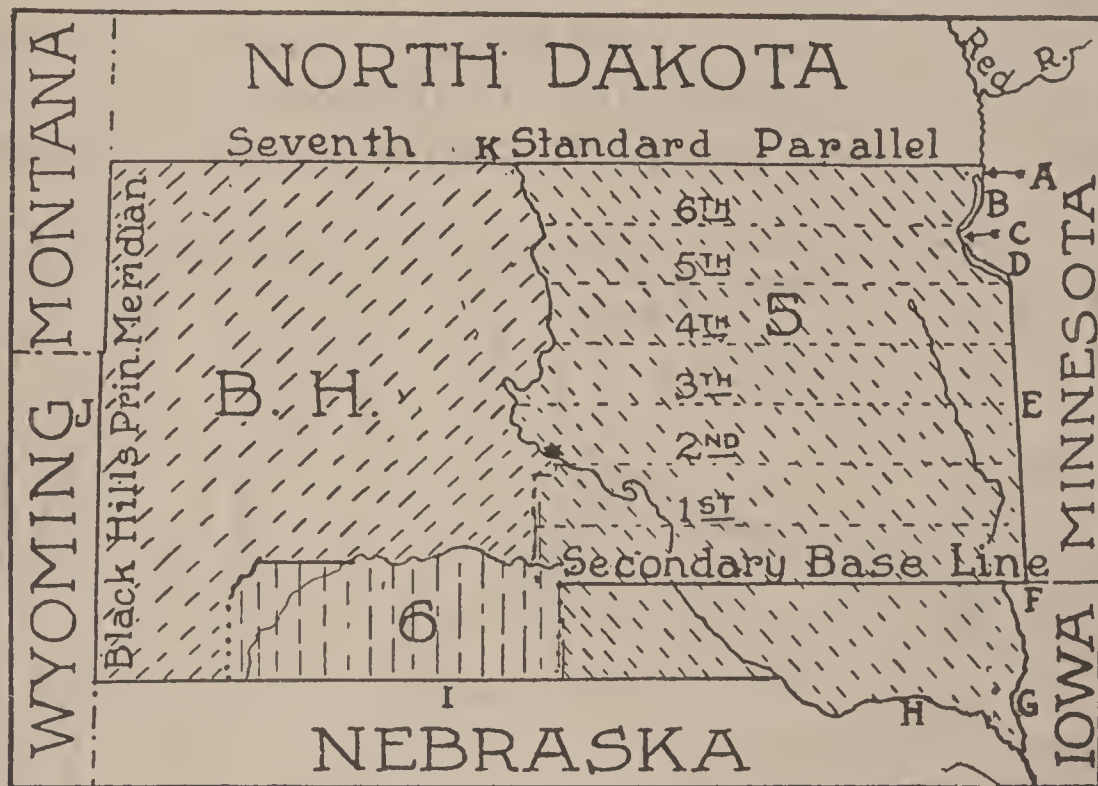


“Over one-third as large as France.”

ern portion and mountains (the Black Hills) in the southwest. Two low table lands from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above sea level extend north and south in the eastern half of the state. One, the Coteau* des Prairies, is near the eastern border. The other, the Coteau du Missouri, is just east of the Missouri river. Both of them are cov-

* Coteau (Ko-tō') means a hilly divide between two valleys.

ered in some places with boulders and piles of gravel, sand and clay. Between these table lands lies the famous basin of the James, or Dakota, river. In the southeast



Boundaries of South Dakota.

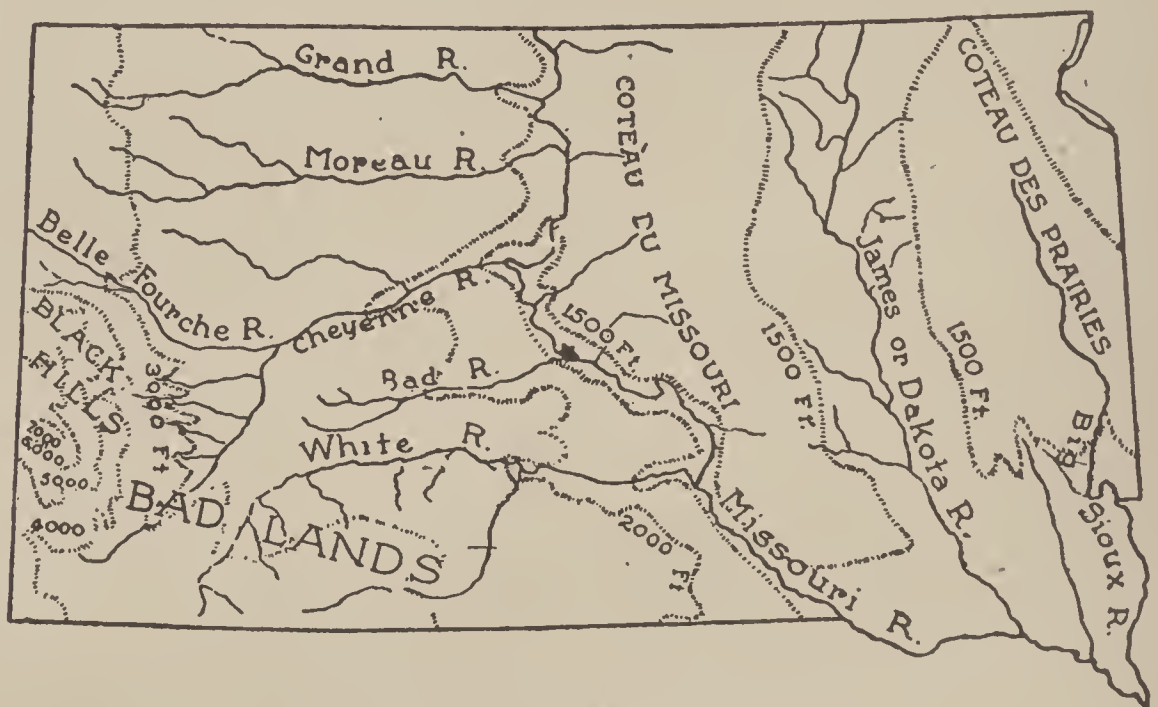
- A—Bois des Sioux River, which drains Lake Traverse.
- B—Lake Traverse.
- C—Line connecting headwaters of the two lakes.
- D—Big Stone Lake.
- E—Line due south of the outlet of Big Stone Lake.
- F—Boundary line between Minnesota and Iowa, called "Secondary base line of fifth principal meridian." Correction lines, called "standard parallels," are surveyed parallel to it every 24 miles. The seventh of these is the boundary between the Dakotas.
- G—Big Sioux River.
- H—Missouri River.
- I—43rd parallel north of the equator.
- J—27th meridian west of Washington, or 104° 3" west of Greenwich. For surveying purposes this portion is called the Black Hills principal meridian.
- K—Seventh standard parallel north of the secondary base line to the fifth principal meridian of the government survey.
- 5—The area surveyed from the fifth principal meridian.
- 6—The area surveyed from the sixth principal meridian.
- B. H.—The area surveyed from the Black Hills principal meridian.

are the basins of the Big Sioux river and the Vermillion river.

West of the Missouri river the surface is higher and more uneven and hills and table lands are numerous. In

the southwest these are so thick and steep sided that the region was called "bad lands for travelers" by the early French explorers. This name was shortened to "Bad-lands."

Five rivers flow into the Missouri from the west and drain this half of the state. To the north is the Grand river, which rises in Cave Hills in the extreme northwest



Surface features of South Dakota.

Not far to the south is the Moreau (pronounced mor'-row) river. The map shows the largest of these rivers, the Cheyenne, reaching out branches like long fingers, clasping the entire Black Hills country. In the valley of one of its branches north of the Hills, the Belle Fourche river, is a great irrigation dam and a large tract of land made very productive by its waters. The Teton, or Bad, river rises in the Bad Lands and flows into the Missouri opposite Pierre. The White river rises in Nebraska, flows through the Bad Lands and then across the plains. All of these rivers have broad and somewhat deep valleys.

CHAPTER III

PREPARATION FOR MAN

A Rising and Sinking Crust. The geologist tells us that there is probably no portion of the surface of the earth that has not at some time been covered by the sea, and many portions of the present sea bottom were once dry land. Among the earliest beginnings of the continent of North America three islands appeared in the region now occupied by South Dakota, in the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern portions.

Rock Layers Deposited. This rising and sinking of portions of the crust of the earth has usually been an exceedingly slow process, occupying long, long periods of time, sometimes millions of years. The weathering processes which now are wearing down the mountains and hills were at work then as now. Great layers of sediment were thus laid on the bottom of the sea. In later ages this sea bottom was uplifted and our great plains appeared.

The Layers of the Plains. The story is not at all a simple one as there were many changes and interruptions in the process of continent making. The first of the rock layers laid on the bottom of the ocean in this area was composed largely of sand with some finer rock powder. Among the sediments were deposited the remains of many sea animals, such as the shells of clams, snails, corals and many tiny forms containing much lime. In time this layer hardened into a sandstone,* in some places with much limestone material in it.

*The Deadwood sandstone of Cambrian age, uptruded next the granites and slates of the Central Black Hills area.

Then came a period when this area was the bottom of a very shallow sea and the principal deposits were the limy remains of sea animals. This hardened into layers of limestone.*

In a later age when this sea bottom became land, for some reason not known, the climate changed and became very dry. A genuine desert prevailed. A rock waste of fine red sand† and clay was spread over the plain.

A sinking of the area occurred and layers of limestone, sandstone, and shale (clay beds) were deposited. Thus were laid down layer after layer of sediment or deposit of rock waste and lime. Later these formed the rock layers now beneath our feet.

Ft. Pierre Shale. The "bed rock" nearest the surface over most of the state is a gray-blue clay or slatelike rock material called Ft. Pierre shale. This was deposited under a shallow sea which covered a wide area. Low islands appeared here and there and on them were many lizardlike animals, some as large as an elephant. Serpents of huge size and great length appeared and odd-shaped dragonlike birds flew about.

Badland Formations. It is believed that when the fine clays and sand of the badland formations were deposited the area was above the sea. The climate was warm, many vegetable forms appeared and a great variety of animal life existed. Some of these animals were of monstrous size.

Black Hills. After the badland layers were deposited the granite core of the earth was crowded upward, pushing the western rock layers into a dome which formed the Black Hills. All of the great mountain ranges of

*The buff Whitewood limestone of Ordovician age. Limestones of the Carboniferous period were formed next.

The entire series is given on pp. ———

†The Spearfish Red Beds of sandy shales and gypsum beds.



Fig. 10. The Ancient Ice Sheet.

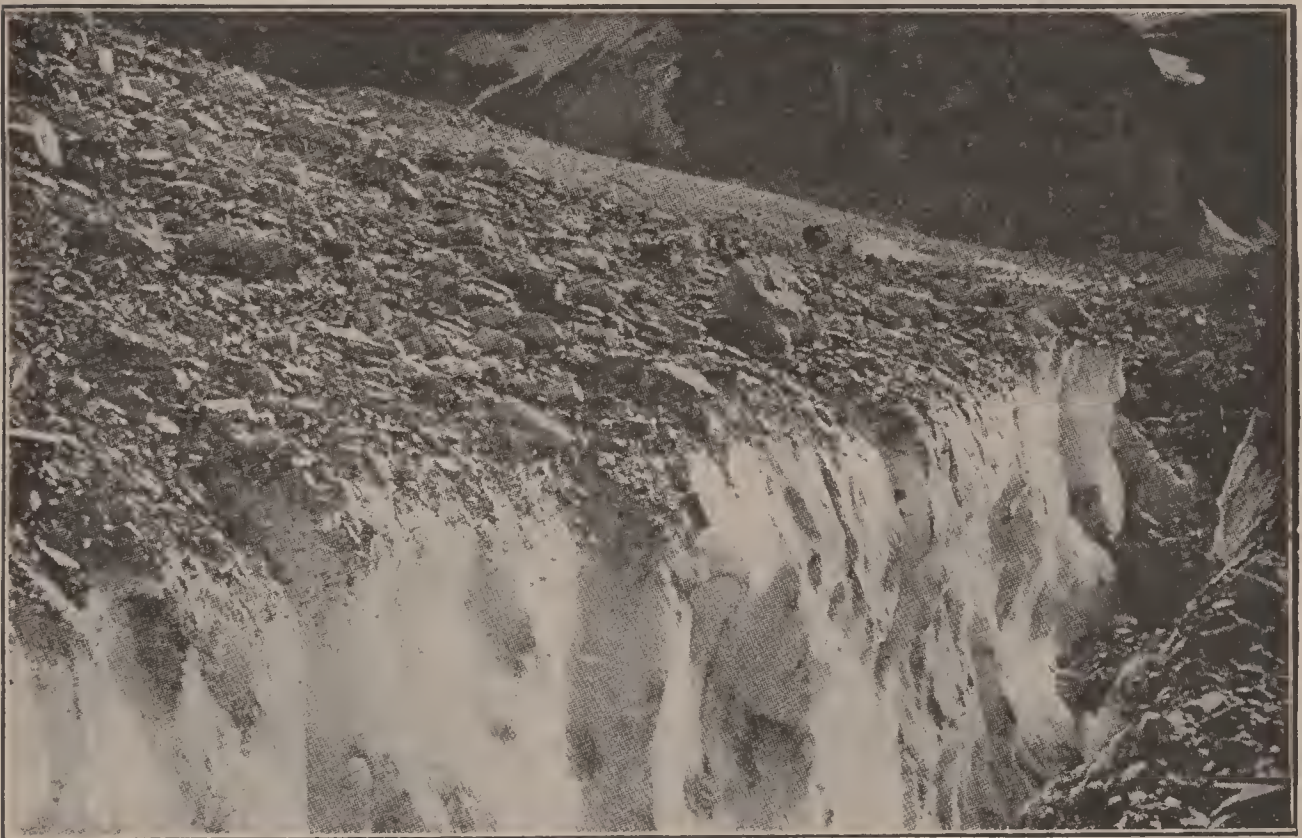


Fig. 11. Photograph of a Canadian Glacier. "Glaciers carry great quantities of rock, gravel and clay."



Fig. 12. Hog-back of Dakota Sandstone, Buffalo Gap, South Dakota.



Fig. 13. In the Big Badlands. Cattle Descending From Grass-Covered Table Land to Grass-Covered Valley Below.



Fig. 14. Excellent Grazing on the Plains Near the "Bad Lands."



Fig. 15. In the Big Bad Lands.

today were formed at about this time—the Rockies, the Andes, the Alps and the Himalayas. The action of the weather and running water has worn down this dome and exposed the granite core in the central part. Deep ravines and canyons have been cut into the sides and edges by the streams which flow out in all directions. Around the central granite portion are arranged upturned and overlapping layers of rock. The edges of the harder layers, such as limestone and sandstone, have been worn into ridges and hills, and in the soft layers broad valleys have been carved out.

The hills, as a rule, have short, steep slopes toward the central portion, with long, gentle slopes away toward the plains. The separate ridges are sometimes called “hogbacks.”

The Ice Sheet. Long after the period last described, down to a time so recent that geologists speak with reasonable certainty as to years,* a change in climate occurred. A great sheet of ice, in places hundreds of feet thick, pushed its way down from the north and spread over a large portion of North America. It is not known what caused this “ice age,” but the fact of its existence cannot be denied.

Dakota Glacier. A great lobe or branch of this sheet has been named the Dakota glacier. Before the coming of the field of ice the Missouri river occupied the present James river valley, having carved out a broad basin about six hundred feet lower than the plains on either side. The ice sheet turned the Missouri river out of its course, pushing it over to the western border of the glacier. It is easy to remember which portion of the state was once covered by this great ice sheet as it was almost entirely east of the Missouri river.

*About 10,000 years ago is a good estimate. See Monograph XXV, U. S. G. S., p. 130.

The Work of the Glaciers. Glaciers carry a great deal of stones, gravel, sand, and fine clay, which are scraped or washed into the ice. Cracks occur in the ice, some of it melts, and much of the material is washed down under the glacier. Such a mountain of ice crushes many of the stones into fine powder and this is spread out underneath as a fine clay. This explains why the region east of the Missouri river is covered with a coating of fine, tough clay (which makes the best kind of a subsoil), with here and there boulders and gravel. Many of these stones are found to be worn down and scratched by having been frozen into the ice and scraped and rubbed against other rocks as the glacier pushed its way along. These scratches on flat-faced rocks are called glacial striae (pronounced stri'ē). The term "drift" is applied in a general way to the various deposits of rocks and rock waste made by the glacier.

The Rocks' Story. What a wonderful story the rocks might tell us if they could talk. Of course the geologist does read in them much of their long, long story, and he tells us of the distant ages of the misty past. We learn of the long period of preparation which the Sunshine State had to undergo before human beings occupied it. It fills us with reverence for the great Creator whose wonderful handiwork is thus in part revealed and faintly understood.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY INDIAN INHABITANTS

Mound Builders. When white people began to explore the interior of America, in many places they found mounds which bore every appearance of having been made by human beings. Some were in the form of snakes, birds, or other animals and had various interesting features. The Indians could give no intelligent account of the building of these mounds and for a long time people believed that a race lived in America before the Indians. They called these people the Mound Builders. No one today, however, believes that there was such a race. These mounds were built by Indians who lived here long ago.

A few such mounds have been found in South Dakota, usually built as earthwork forts or for burial places. In these mounds have been found stone implements and weapons and pieces of pottery formerly used by the Indians. In some cases what were believed to be mounds have proven to be natural features.

The Rees. While doubtless various Indian tribes roamed over the South Dakota plains time out of mind, the first Indian inhabitants of whom we have very definite knowledge were the Arickaras (a-rik'-a-ra), or, as we more commonly call them, the Rees. They occupied the valley of the Missouri river, having gradually moved northward from the valley of the Platte river. These Rees had reached a somewhat advanced stage of development when white men first came into contact with them. We shall learn much more of them later on.

In 1801 Charles Le Raye started from Canada with a load of goods to trade with the Indians. He was captured by a band of Sioux Indians and taken up the Missouri river, spending three years and six months with them, most of the time in the Dakota country. The following description of the Rees is from the interesting account he wrote of his captivity and travels:

“Their huts are placed with great regularity in two straight rows. The doors in each row front those in the opposite row, so that the huts stand facing each other, with a space of twelve feet between the doors. The town is picketed with pickets, twelve feet high and set very close to prevent firing between them. There is one gateway, which is shut at night. These people are much more cleanly in their persons, dress, and food, than the Sioux. They are also of a lighter complexion, which is of a bright copper color, with aquiline noses, and black, lively eyes. The women have high cheek bones, oval faces, and regular features. Both men and women are of a social, sprightly make. The men are tall and well formed, and the women, though smaller, are equally well shaped, and rather handsome than otherwise. These Indians raise corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, and tobacco.” (This description of the appearance of the Rees applies very closely to the Sioux as well. Being a prisoner of the Sioux, Le Raye naturally favors the Rees in his comparisons.) He describes Rees villages at the bend of the Missouri near the mouth of the Cheyenne. These had disappeared two years later when Lewis and Clark passed through this region. The Rees were also noted for their pottery.

Kiowas and Omahas. When white explorers began to visit this section they found some bands of the Omahas or Mahas in the lower Missouri valley and Kiowas (ki'o-wa) in the Black Hills and nearby plains. The Rees were crowded northward, having villages along the Missouri river from near the present site of Fort Pierre and farther up the river.

Dakotas. At this time the Dakotas were living in the northern Minnesota lake region. Near the Dakotas were the powerful Chippewa or Ojibway Indians, with whom they were continually at war.

Dakotas Called Sioux. The French travelers in that region had much to do with the Chippewas. They asked these Indians the name of their warring neighbors.

“Na-du-wes'-see,” said the Chippewas.

Now this Indian word means “the snake” or, as applied to human beings, “the enemy.”

The French wrote down this word, as they understood

it to be the name of the tribe. They spelled it in various ways, writing the ending "sioux" when they meant more than one of these Indians. Thus the term Sioux came to be applied to them, from a word which means "enemy." As a rule the Dakotas do not like to be called by that name. It is no wonder that they prefer to be called "Dakota"* as it comes from a word meaning "friend."

Dakotas Move Westward. As the Chippewas came into contact with white men who came into this region, they soon obtained from them guns, powder, and bullets, and, later, horses. These possessions gave them a great advantage over the Dakotas. The Dakotas were crowded to the western and southwestern part of what is now Minnesota.

Soon the Dakotas began to possess horses and to hunt the herds of buffalo out on the Dakota plains. The Teton bands were the first of the Dakotas to travel westward. They drove the Omahas away and took possession of the valleys of the Big Sioux and James rivers. They swept on westward, attacking the Rees on the Missouri river and the Kiowas in the Black Hills. The Yanktons, another Dakota tribe, followed and assisted in keeping the Omahas out of the South Dakota country and in fighting the Rees, crowding them up the Missouri river. The period from about 1750 to about 1790 is known as the "Forty Years' War" between the Dakotas and the Rees. As a result the Rees were driven from the South Dakota area excepting for some big villages near the mouth of the Grand river.

Coming of White Men. It was about the time of the coming of the Dakotas to these plains that white men began to explore this region. This story we will take up next.

*The word Dakota is sometimes pronounced "da-ko'ty." It should be pronounced dah-ko'tah.

FOR REFERENCE

The seven allied Dakota or Sioux tribes are given by Doane Robinson as follows in volume I, Department of History Collections, South Dakota:

1. M'dewakantonwans (People of Spirit Lake). Lived on Mississippi river near St. Paul.

2. Wakpekutes (Leaf Shooters). Lived on Minnesota river in vicinity of Mankato.

3. Wahpetons (People of the Leaves). Lived on upper Minnesota near Lac qui Parle.

4. Sissetons (People of the Swamp). Lived in the vicinity of Big Stone Lake.

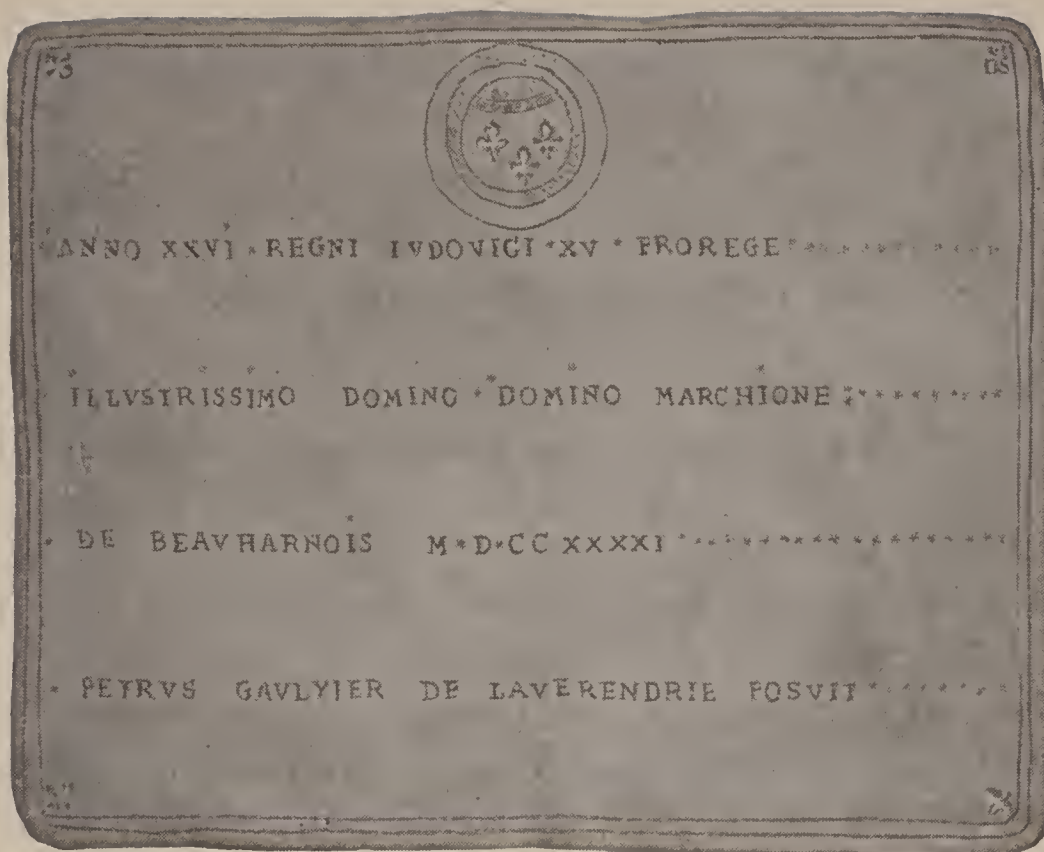
These four bands were called collectively Isanties (Santees), meaning people who use knives, or people who once lived on Knife Lake. They all roamed into South Dakota time out of mind.

5. Yanktons (People at the End, referring to the position they occupied in the great tribal councils). Lived on Missouri river near Yankton.

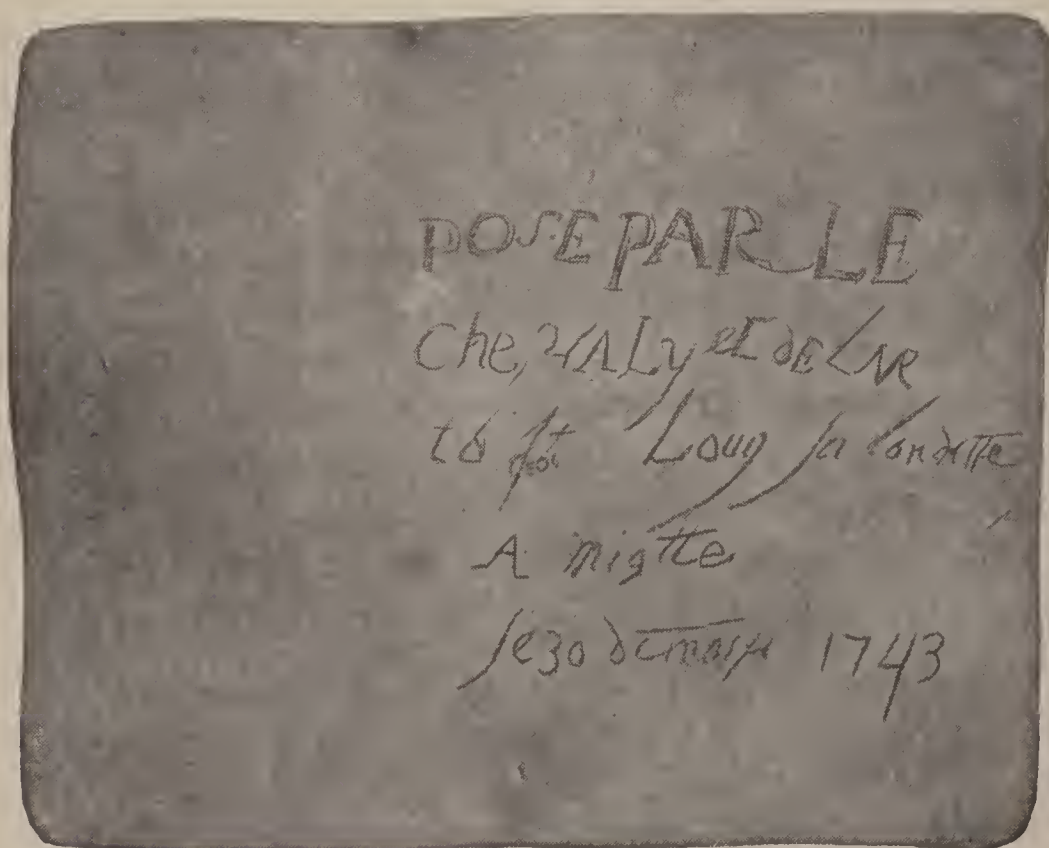
6. Yanktonais (People near the End). Lived on upper James river from Redfield to Devils Lake. Their name, Ehanktonwanna, the French changed to Yanktonais, meaning "little Yanktons," though they were large and warlike.

7. Tetons (People of the Prairie). This division includes all of the Sioux living west of the Missouri and comprises the following bands: (a) Uncpapas (People Who Camp by Themselves). (b) Sihasapas (Blackfeet). This small band of Sioux is not to be confused with the powerful tribe of Blackfeet farther up the Missouri valley. (c) Itazipchos (People Without Bows; French, Sans Arcs). The three foregoing bands were closely allied and lived near Grand river. (d) Minneconjous (People Who Plant by the Water). They lived between the Black Hills and Platte river. (e) Oglalas. They lived along the Niobrara. (f) Sichanques (Burnt Thighs; French, Brules, pronounced Broo'-las). They lived on White river. (g) Oohenonpaas (Two Kettles, from the circumstance that at one time two kettles of meat saved the band from starving.) Lived near Fort Pierre.

It should be borne in mind that the western Sioux are very distinct from the eastern Sioux, had little to do with them, and claimed to be the only true Dakotas.



The Verendrye Plate—Obverse Side.



The Verendrye Plate—Reverse Side.

CHAPTER V

THE COMING OF WHITE MEN

The Verendryes. So far as we know the first white men who visited this region were two Frenchmen who came from Québec and camped a while in 1743 near the location of the present site of Fort Pierre. These men were two brothers named Verendrye (ve-ren'dri) and two other men. They were sent by the governor of Québec on a trip westward to explore the country.

The elder Verendrye wrote an account of the trip and in this tells of their going as far west as the "mountains." From his description we cannot tell just what mountains were meant, but believe now that they were the Black Hills. He reports that on their return they camped among a "band of the Little Cherry, who, where we found them, were two days' march from their camp on the Missouri."

In his account he wrote as follows: "On an eminence (hill) near the camp, I placed a leaden plate engraved with the arms and inscription of the King."

The Plate Found. At a meeting of the South Dakota Historical Society in 1903, Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls gave an account of the Verendrye trip. He said he believed this camp was not far from Pierre. "What a find that would be," said the bishop, "for Mr. (Doane) Robinson and the Historical Society!" Well, February 16, 1913, some children found on a hill near Fort Pierre this very metal plate, deposited by Verendrye in the spring of 1743.

A free translation of the engraving on the tablet is as

follows. Obverse or front side: "In the 26th year of the reign of Louis XV, the most illustrious Lord, the Lord Marquis of Beauharnois being Viceroy, 1741, Peter Gaultier de Laverendrye placed this." Reverse side: "Placed by the Chevalier de L V R (La Verendrye) Lo. Jos. (Louis Joseph, his brother) Louy La Londette, A. Miotte (two employees), the 30th of March, 1743."

Early Traders. Shortly after the visit of the Verendryes, French merchants at St. Louis sent men in boats up the Missouri river to trade with the Indians. The earliest of these of whom we have any record was Pierre Dorion, who traded with the Yanktons as early as 1785 and married a Yankton Indian. Pierre Garreau (gar-ro') traded with the Rees, farther up the Missouri, in 1790, and lived with them.

Trading Posts. As early as 1796 at least two trading houses had been erected, Louisel's (loa-zel') House, on Cedar island in the Missouri river, just below where Pierre is located, and the Trudeau (tru-do') trading post, or Pawnee House, on the east side of the Missouri river, near the present location of Greenwood. Of course, both of these have long since disappeared.

CHAPTER VI

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Colonial Period. Different countries in Europe laid claim to different portions of America by right of discovery. Of course, Spain at first claimed all of America because of the discovery by Columbus in 1492. England, however, established colonies east of the Appalachians, and French explorers laid claim to the Mississippi valley in the name of France.

French and Indian War. In 1754, when Washington was a young man, war broke out between the English colonists and the French in Canada and in the Mississippi valley. The Indians were very friendly to the French and assisted them. England sent soldiers and guns over to assist the colonists. The English and colonists were successful and France was compelled to give up practically all of her claims in North America. This was in 1763 when the French and Indian war ended.

Louisiana. The French called the great stretch of country between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river Louisiana, for their king Louis. Look at the map and you will notice that nearly* all of what is now South Dakota is in the Louisiana region. In 1762, just before the close of the French and Indian war, France saw that she was about to be driven out of America, so she gave Louisiana to Spain, a more friendly country than Great Britain.

*All of the area now comprised in South Dakota was included in the Louisiana region excepting a portion of Roberts county which is drained northward. This portion was acquired from Great Britain in 1818.

Independence. Not many years after this occurred the Revolutionary War, when the thirteen American colonies fought against the mother country, Great Britain, for independence. This was secured and these colonies became the United States.

Movement Westward. The area of the United States then extended westward to the Mississippi river. The people who moved into the western part lived largely near the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and used these rivers for carrying their goods. Remember that the mouth of the Mississippi river was in the Louisiana country, and to ship goods into or out of the mouth of the Mississippi river one had to travel through this Spanish territory. We secured a treaty with Spain whereby we had "right to deposit" at New Orleans. Here goods shipped out of the Mississippi valley in small river boats could be changed to larger ocean-going boats which would carry them by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean to the markets of the world and bring back needed supplies. Such goods and supplies could be unloaded and stored in New Orleans.

France Gets Louisiana. In 1800 Spain withdrew the right of deposit and gave Louisiana back to France. What could we do? Remember there were no trains in those days, and without the ability to ship goods through the mouth of the Mississippi river it was believed that our progress in the Mississippi valley was at an end.

Louisiana Purchase. This was the situation when Jefferson was elected President. He sent a commission to France to attempt to purchase the "isle of New Orleans," as they called the land around New Orleans, almost surrounded by water. Napoleon was then ruling France. He was making war upon England. He needed money badly and, besides, feared that England might be able to take New Orleans away from him anyway. So he pro-

posed to the American commissioners that they buy the whole Louisiana region. The bargain was concluded without waiting to receive authority from Jefferson. This occurred in 1803. For this great tract of land the United States agreed to pay fifteen million dollars.*

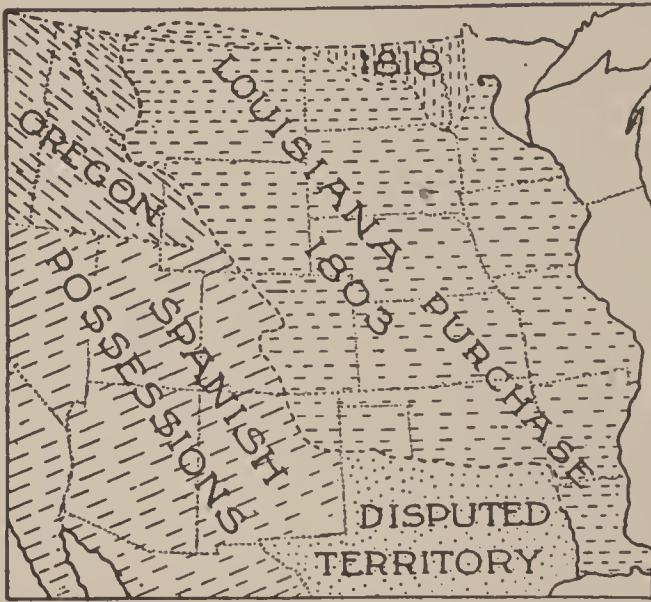
While Spain gave Louisiana to France in 1800, the French did not send anyone over to take possession until in the spring of 1803. Now the people of New Orleans were then very largely French. Indeed, a great many people of that city speak only French today. They did not like the Spanish rule. In fact, they had actually rebelled when Spain took possession after she received Louisiana from France in 1762. Now when they heard that France had again acquired this region they greatly rejoiced. When M. Laussat (lo-sä'), the French agent or commissioner, came over in the spring of 1803, however, he had no authority to take possession. He waited impatiently for orders from Napoleon.

The News Received. News traveled very slowly in those days. At length Laussat and the other Frenchmen at New Orleans heard that France had sold Louisiana to the United States. This made them very unhappy. The Spaniards there, especially the Spanish governor and his soldiers, were vexed, also, because when Spain gave this region to France it was agreed by France that she would not dispose of it to any other country. The French agent, however, was equal to the emergency. On November 30, 1803, the Spanish flag was lowered and the flag of France was hoisted in its place. The French agent made an address to the people, telling them how much Napoleon loved them. He explained that if France kept possession they would be so far away from the mother country that they would always have to be a

*\$11,250,000 to France and \$3,750,000 in claims against France. The latter was not all paid for many years so that interest payments made the total cost amount to over \$27,000,000.

colony; that Napoleon, out of the goodness of his heart, had decided to let them govern themselves by belonging to the United States. Of course, no one was deceived; all knew it was only a pretty speech, but they felt better just the same.

We Take Possession. In the meantime the United States had made preparation to take possession of her new purchase. The governor of Mississippi Territory



The Louisiana Purchase. Nearly all of South Dakota was a part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the remainder being in the Red river valley, acquired from Great Britain in 1818.

with an armed force under General Wilkinson was camped just outside the city ready to take possession. The Spanish troops sailed away to Havana.

"Twenty days the French flag flew from the staff. On December 20, 1803, Laussat met the American commissioners in the old Cabildo (city hall), facing the square, and, after a simple ceremony of delivering the keys, all walked out on the balcony." The American flag was fastened to the lower portion of the flag rope and as the French flag was pulled down the Stars and Stripes rose. Half way up the pole the two flags met and they caught

and waved together. A salute was fired amid "cheers and huzzas" from the Americans present.* Then the United States flag slowly mounted to the top of the staff and the people quietly dispersed to their homes and to their work, safe under its sheltering folds.

"In March, 1804, United States troops under Captain Goddard crossed the Mississippi river from Cahokia to St. Louis, and (March 10) the French commandant delivered the upper part of Louisiana to its new owners. The transfer of the Louisiana country was one of the few voluntary surrenders of dominion in the world's history." It was of great importance to the United States, for by it we acquired, peaceably and honorably, the western portion of the Mississippi basin. All of this is of great interest to South Dakotans as nearly all of the area of our present state was included in this region.

*"But 'tears and lamentations' came from the better class of the French." The quotations in this and the following paragraph are from "The Expansion of the American People," by E. E. Sparks, pp. 205-6.

CHAPTER VII

THE LEWIS AND CLARK JOURNEY

Federalists Criticize. All of the proceedings relative to the purchase of Louisiana were bitterly criticized by the Federalists, or members of the political party which was defeated when Jefferson was elected President. They said it was a desert country of no value. Few people knew very much about this great region then. Jefferson was very anxious to present to Congress a good argument for spending such a large sum of money. In a message to Congress he said it had been reported to him that there was a wonderful mountain out in that country, "one hundred and eighty miles long and forty-five in width, composed of solid rock salt." He also mentioned soil too rich for trees to grow upon, giant Indians, horned toads, and bogs.

At once his opponents began to make fun of these items. They made up rhymes about "bogs" and "frogs" worth millions of dollars. They said, "O yes, there is not only a mountain of salt in that country, but also a mountain of sugar and near by it is a lake of whiskey!"

Long before the actual purchase of Louisiana, Jefferson had planned sending some reliable men out to explore that country and bring back trustworthy reports. You may be sure that such joking made him very anxious to carry out this plan. Congress appropriated money for such an exploration.

Lewis and Clark. The men Jefferson chose to take charge of the trip were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Lewis had been his private secretary and Clark was a brother of George Rogers Clark who had given

great service to this country during the Revolutionary War by saving the Northwest Territory to the United States. These men were both given the rank of captain in the army and each was to keep a separate record so if one became lost, perhaps the other would be preserved.

Outfit at St. Louis. In the fall of 1803 they went to St. Louis, where they made preparations to start on a trip up the Missouri river and on to the Pacific coast. They employed about forty men—soldiers, hunters, trappers, traders, and guides. They built a large boat, fifty-five feet long, rowed by twenty-two oars, and two smaller ones, and secured such supplies as they thought they would need. They also took two horses with them, leading or riding them along the bank.

The Journey. On the fourteenth of May, 1804, they started up the Missouri river on their long journey. They went up this river as far as they could go, then went overland across the Rocky mountains and down the Columbia river to the Pacific ocean. The trip there and back occupied two years, and the stories of their experiences, especially with the Indians, is a most interesting one. The following events, taken from their records, are of especial interest to South Dakotans:

They arrived at the mouth of the Big Sioux river on the morning of August 21, 1804. The evening before they camped at the present site of Sioux City, and here one of their number, Sergeant Charles Floyd, died. A beautiful monument now marks his burial place. On the 22d they arrived at the present site of Elk Point and cast ballots for a successor to Sergeant Floyd. Patrick Gass was elected. This was probably the first instance of a popular election by white folks on what is now South Dakota soil.

They stopped at the mouth of Vermillion river and went several miles up that river to examine Spirit Mound

to satisfy their curiosity which was aroused by stories from the Indians to the effect that it was inhabited by a race of pygmies or tiny people who instantly put to death all who dared to come near them. Of course, they found nothing of the sort.

They camped several days on the Nebraska side of the river opposite the present location of the city of Yankton and held council with the Yankton Indians, giving presents, feasting and dancing. We are told that an Indian boy who was born in a lodge near the camp was wrapped by Captain Lewis in an American flag, and a prophecy made that this boy would become a great friend of the whites. The prophecy certainly came true, as the boy became the famous Yankton chief, Struck-by-the-Ree. They sent from here several Yankton chiefs, accompanied by Pierre Dorion, their interpreter, on a trip to Washington.

In his diary Clark relates the incident of the loss of their horses and of sending George Shannon to find them. The story of his rejoining the party is told by Clark in his diary for September 11. We quote it, spelling, capitalization and all, just as Clark wrote it.

Sept. 11th Tuesday 1804.

“A cloudy morning. Set out verry early, the river wide & Shallow the bottom narrow, & the river crouded with Sand bars, passed the Island on which we lay at one mile, Passed three Islands one on the L. S. and 2 on the S. S. opposit the Island on the L. S. I saw a Village of Barking Squirel 970 yds long, and 800 yds Wide Situated on a jentle Slope of a hill, those anamals are noumerous, I killed 4 with a View to have their Skins Stufed.

“here the Man who left us with the horses 22(16) days ago George Shannon (He started 26 Augt) and has been ahead ever since joined us nearly Starved to Death, he had been 12 days without anything to eate but Grapes & one Rabit, which he Killed by shooting a piece of hard Stick in place of a ball. This Man Supposeing the boat to be ahead pushed on as long as he could, when he became weak and feable deturmined to lay by and waite for a tradeing boat, which is expecting, Keeping one horse for a last resorse, thus a man had like to have Starved to death in a land of Plenty for the want of Bullitts or Something to Kill his meat!”

By barking squirrels he meant prairie dogs. It is interesting to note that as early as 1804 this was called a *land of plenty*.

A few days later they passed the Trudeau trading post, or Pawnee House, constructed of logs and protected by a stockade. On the 22d of September they passed a trading post known as Loisel's House.

Two days later they arrived at the mouth of the Teton (Bad) river. At this place they were met by a number of Teton Indians under the leadership of Chief Black Buffalo. These Indians were not as friendly as the Yanktons had been, but several days were spent with them in feasting and merriment.

At the mouth of the Cheyenne river they found a trading post operated by a trader from St. Louis named John Valle.

On the 8th of October they reached the mouth of the Grand river. Here was a big settlement of Ree Indians. Several white traders were living with these Indians. One of these traders, Pierre Garreau, had lived there about fourteen years.

They passed on into what is now North Dakota and spent the winter among the Mandans. The next year they crossed the mountains and reached the Pacific ocean.* This was accomplished after much hardship, and had it not been for an Indian woman named Sakakawea (Sä-kä-kä-wè-ä—"Bird Woman"—formerly spelled Sacajawea), who rendered noble assistance as guide and interpreter, it is doubtful whether their expedition would have been successful.

The Return. Upon their return to St. Louis in 1806 they were received with great joy, and the story of their

*On November 7, 1805, Clark wrote in his journal that they had arrived "in view of the Ocian, this great Pacific Octean which we have been so long anxious to See. and the roeing or noise made by the waves braking on the rocky Shores (as I suppose) may be heard distictly." (Note his spelling!)

wonderful journey was listened to with great interest. They gave an account of their experiences to President Jefferson; who was eager to learn of that great western country. Our claims to the Oregon country were based, in part, upon the explorations of Lewis and Clark.

CHAPTER VIII

EARLY CONFLICTS WITH THE INDIANS

Trouble with the Rees. When Lewis and Clark returned down the Missouri river in 1806 they persuaded Big White, a Mandan chief, to go with them. Big White got his name from the fact that he was very big and very white. He was taken to Washington with some other Indians and French traders who could act as interpreters. The next spring he started back to his people, escorted by Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor and a few other soldiers to protect him from the Dakotas and Rees. Some traders also accompanied the party.

Now we must remember that the Rees were located along the Grand river and wedged in between the Mandans on the north and the Dakotas on the south.

When the party arrived at the lowest of the Ree villages they learned that the Rees were at war with the Mandans and that Black Buffalo and his band of Dakotas were helping the Rees. A Mandan woman who had been captured by the Rees told the whites that Manuel Lisa (lee'-sa), a Spanish trader from St. Louis, had been permitted to pass northward a short time before. The Rees and Black Buffalo's band intended to kill Lisa on his way back and seize his goods, and were going to do the same thing to this party. They were especially anxious to capture Big White, this chief of their enemies, the Mandans.

In spite of this warning, the party proceeded up the Missouri river to the other Ree villages. Here they were

fired upon by the Rees and Black Buffalo's Indians and a fight resulted, many shots being exchanged. Owing to the large number of Indians, Pryor ordered a retreat. The Indians continued to pursue until toward evening, when Black Buffalo was wounded seriously. Three of the traders were killed and seven were wounded. This was the first conflict between the United States soldiers and these Indians and the first record of bloodshed between the races in the Dakota country. Big White was returned to St. Louis and did not get back to his people until 1809.

War of 1812. Beginning in 1811 and extending throughout the year of 1812 occurred our second war with Great Britain. This is known as the "War of 1812." The British possessed Canada and adopted the policy of arousing the Indians along the frontier to fight with them against the Americans.

Government of Territory. We must bear in mind a few facts about the government of this region, known so long as "Louisiana." You remember we purchased it from France in 1803. In 1804 we took possession of it and annexed it to Indiana Territory for the purpose of governing it. It was then divided into two parts, the Territory of Orleans (nearly the present area of the state of Louisiana) and the District of Louisiana. St. Louis was made the seat of government of the District of Louisiana. The next year, 1805, this "district" was made a territory, governed by a governor and judges appointed by the President. Some time after the return of the Lewis and Clark expedition, Captain William Clark was made a general and was appointed Indian agent and sent to St. Louis to take charge of Indian and military affairs in the Louisiana Territory. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 the Territory of Orleans was admitted as the state of Louisiana, and all the northern territory,

including, of course, the South Dakota area, became the territory of Missouri. General Clark was made governor.

Manuel Lisa. This Spanish trader with the Indians had for many years been trading with the various tribes of the Missouri river country and was a man of great influence among them. He distributed among them seeds and potatoes for planting, fowls and cattle, and won their confidence by showing a genuine interest in them. When war began with Great Britain he reported to General Clark at St. Louis that the British were doing their utmost to unite the Indians to support them in the conflict with the United States. Clark made Lisa American agent for all the Indians on the upper Missouri river with the duty of uniting these Indians for the Americans and against the British. He was remarkably successful in this and the United States owes him a great debt of gratitude for his services. There was one division of the Dakotas, however, which he was unable to keep from joining the British, as we shall soon see.

Waneta, "The Charger." In the meantime you may be sure the British were not idle. They controlled from Canada the fur trade with most of the Indians of the upper Mississippi river, and their traders were constantly trying to get the trade of the Indians of the Missouri river country. One of these traders was Major Robert Dickson, a Scotchman, who had married a Dakota woman and lived in a beautiful grove on the Elm river in what is now Brown county. When the war broke out he was placed in charge of British interests in this region. His wife's brother, Red Thunder, was chief of the band. Dickson persuaded this chief and his son, later called Waneta, to join a party of Sisseton Indians on an expedition against the Americans. They were joined by nearly two hundred of the eastern Sioux bands of the Minnesota country and advanced into Ohio, where they

took part in the battle of Fort Meigs. Here they were repulsed and started to attack Fort Stevenson, on the Sandusky river. On the way all the Sioux excepting Red Thunder, Waneta, and sixteen Sissetons deserted Major Dickson. In the attack on Fort Stevenson the son of Red Thunder distinguished himself for his bravery and received the name Waneta, which means "the charger."

Waneta continued to serve the British until the close of the war, being made a captain and held in high esteem by the soldiers. Returning to his home in the Dakota country he became friendly to the Americans.*

*In 1823 the Rees were driven out of their homes at the mouth of the Grand river and moved northward to the mouth of Beaver creek (Emmons county, North Dakota). Waneta followed them and by protecting them from further attacks from the Sioux he compelled the Rees to support him until his death in 1848.

CHAPTER IX

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

Early Traders. We have already seen that as early as 1785 white men had established a fur trading business with the Indians of this region. Many traders married Indian wives and lived among them, perhaps making occasional trips to St. Louis. After the return of Lewis and Clark the fur traders at St. Louis became much more active.

The Astorians. News of this growing fur trade reached the eastern cities and interested the traders there. A New York company decided to establish a trading post away west on the Pacific coast. A famous journey was undertaken overland with the purpose of founding a settlement there, to be called Astoria, in honor of John Jacob Astor, the head of this New York company.

The Astorian* expedition passed through the South Dakota country in 1811, going up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Grand river. They went up the Grand river and, turning southward, explored the northern Black Hills (called then the Black Mountains). So far as is known they were the first white men to visit this region. From here they went on to the Pacific coast.

First Permanent Settlement. Trading posts were established along the Missouri, Big Sioux, and James rivers. In 1817 Joseph LaFrambois (la-fram-bwä') built a log house for trading purposes near the mouth of the Teton (Bad) river, near the site of the present city of Fort

*Mr. Walter Hunt, the leader of the party, made very interesting notes. Those concerning the Ree Indians and his experiences in this region are especially interesting to us. The story of the journey is told by Washington Irving in "The Astorians."

Pierre. This was called Fort Teton. In 1822 Fort Tecumseh was built by the Columbia Fur Company about two miles north of Fort Teton. This was sold later to the American Fur Company. In 1832 the company abandoned Fort Tecumseh and moved into their much larger quarters about a mile to the north. In 1855 this fort was sold to the United States. In 1859 a new fort was built nearly two miles still farther north. This is commonly spoken of as "New Fort Pierre," though it has long since disappeared. (Two other posts were built in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Teton river by fur trading companies, one in 1828, the other in 1833.) The vicinity of the site of the present city of Fort Pierre is therefore the scene of the oldest continuous settlement by whites in the South Dakota area, its settlement dating from the La Frambois post in 1817.

CHAPTER X

THE REES EXPELLED

Grand River Massacre. General W. H. Ashley with a party of about one hundred fur traders and a cargo of goods went up the Missouri river in the spring of 1823. In company with Major Andrew Henry he had organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and the year before had established trade with the Indians at the headwaters of the Missouri. When Ashley and his party arrived at the Ree villages near the mouth of the Grand river they stopped to trade and to get an outfit of horses whereby half the party could go overland to the mouth of the Yellowstone, where Major Henry was located. Early in the morning of June 2 the Rees attacked Ashley's men, killing thirteen and wounding ten. Ashley was compelled to retreat down the river and send to Fort Atkinson (near Omaha) for help.

Campaign Against Rees. Upon learning of the attack by the Rees upon General Ashley, Colonel Henry Leavenworth, who was in command at Fort Atkinson, at once organized an expedition against the Rees. Taking 220 soldiers from the fort, he was reinforced on the way up the river by about 100 men from the fur companies and over 700 western Sioux Indians, who were eager to fight their oldtime foes, especially under such favorable circumstances.

The Dakotas made an attack, after which they withdrew. The soldiers opened fire and did considerable damage, especially with cannon, which fired six-pound balls. Grey Eyes, the Ree chief, was killed at the very

first shot and the second one cut down the Ree "medicine flag" pole. There was some parley and at length the Rees, under cover of the night, escaped and could not be found.

The Rees moved farther up the river, out of the South Dakota area, though bands of them roved about. For a long time they were very unfriendly to the whites, killing many a hunter and trader.

The following interesting letter was sent the father of John Gardner, who was killed in the attack on the Ashley party June 2:

Dr Sir: My painful duty it is to tell you of the deth of yr son wh befell at the hands of the indians 2d June in the early morning. He lived a little while after he was shot and asked me to inform you of his sad fate. We brought him to the ship when he soon died. Mr. Smith a young man of our company made a powerful prayr wh moved us all greatly and I am persuaded John died in peace. His body we buried with others near this camp and marked the grave with a log. His things we will send to you. The savages are greatly treacherous. We traded with them as friends but after a great storm of rain and thunder they came at us before light and many were hurt. I myself was shot in the leg. Master Ashley is bound to stay in these parts till the traitors are rightly punished.

Yr Obt Svt

—HUGH GLASS

Hugh Glass was a noted hunter of the Missouri river region. The prayer alluded to was by Jedediah Smith, and was the first prayer on record in Dakota. After the battle Mr. Smith, who was only eighteen years old, volunteered to carry the news to Major Henry at the mouth of the Yellowstone. He made the trip single handed and alone through a perilous country one thousand miles.

Among the interesting stories told of this famous hunter is the following: Immediately after the defeat of the Rees in August, 1823, he started with a party headed by Major Henry up the valley of the Grand river. Going ahead of the party as a scout he suddenly came upon a grizzly bear and her cubs. The bear seized him and mangled him horribly. "The main body now arrived, having heard cries for succor, and slew the bear as she was standing over the prostrate body of her victim."* He was left with two companions, who staid with him a few days and then basely deserted him, taking his gun and other equipment. Glass was so angered by the desertion of these men that he determined to live and get revenge. He crawled to a spring, near which were some ripe buffalo berries. For several days he staid

*Chittenden, "History of the American Fur Trade of the Far West," Vol. II, p. 699.

here and kept from starving by eating the berries. Then he set out on a journey to Fort Kiowa, a hundred miles southward. Coming upon a pack of wolves that had captured a buffalo calf, he hid until they had killed the calf, then drove away the wolves. He had no way of making a fire or cooking the meat so was obliged to eat it raw. He made his way to the fort and almost immediately set out again to join Major Henry's party. The hunters and trappers with him were attacked by the Rees and Glass alone escaped. He reached Henry's trading post on the upper Missouri in the winter, only to find his deserters had gone down to Fort Atkinson (Omaha). He started for that place with four companions. Again was attacked by a band of Rees (though he had taken a different route) and he alone escaped. At length after more wanderings he found the two heartless associates, but they were in the army and thus protected. He then gave up all thought of revenge. He was later killed by the Rees.

CHAPTER XI

MISSIONARIES—FAMOUS TRAVELLERS

Among the very first explorers of north central United States were Jesuit missionaries. These men did good work among the Indians, converting many to the Christian faith. Many years passed, however, before missionaries permanently located among the Indians and taught them the better ways of life.

Riggs and Williamson. It was not until about 1834 that missionaries made their homes among any of the Dakota Indians. The pioneers in this work were Rev. Thomas S. Williamson and his wife and Rev. Stephen R. Riggs and his wife. They made their homes among the Dakotas of southwestern Minnesota and about Big Stone lake. Many of these Indians became loyal converts and their influence for good was felt throughout the Dakota country.

Working together, the Williamsons and Riggs translated the Bible, Pilgrims' Progress, hymn books and other literature into the eastern Sioux language. Dr. Riggs was the author of a valuable Dakota-English dictionary, which gave a collection of eastern Sioux words and their English equivalents.

In 1840 Mr. Riggs made a journey to Fort Pierre, and while there conducted a religious service, the first Protestant service conducted in what is now South Dakota. At their homes at their first mission (Presbyterian) at Lac qui Parle, on the Minnesota river, about twenty miles southeast of Big Stone lake, was born Alfred L. Riggs, who has done a noble work as missionary to the Santees

near Springfield, and John P. Williamson, with a similar splendid missionary record among the Yanktōns.

Many of the later missionaries among the Dakotas have done most noble work. Among them are Miss Mary Collins, for thirty-three years a Congregational missionary among the Tetons, especially the Uncpapa and Blackfeet bands, and Rev. Dr. Edward Ashley,* of the Episcopal church, whose life has been dedicated to his Master's work among the Teton tribes.

Father De Smet. One of the most distinguished missionaries among the Indians of the northwest was Father Peter John De Smet, a Jesuit priest. He came to St. Louis in 1821 at the age of 21 and the record of his travels and ministrations is filled with thrilling incidents and acts of heroism and utmost devotion. While he visited the Dakotas as early as 1839, his most renowned visit was 1849, for the purpose of establishing missions among the Dakotas. The next year when the Asiatic cholera broke out among them he was attacked by the plague, but recovered. His associate, Father Haeken, also was sick with it and died. At this time there was a terrible scourge of smallpox among the Indians and Father De Smet went about ministering to the dying.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr. A steamboat was first employed on the Missouri river in 1831. It was built by Pierre Chouteau, Jr. (shoo-tō) of St. Louis and named the Yellowstone. He made a second voyage in the Yellowstone the next year. When he arrived at the mouth of the Teton (Bad) river a new fort was just being completed about a mile north of Fort Tecumseh. This new fort was

*Dr. Ashley has done a notable work not only through the many churches he has established and native ministers he has trained for service but through many translations he has made into the Dakota tongue. For the civic and patriotic inspiration of the Dakota Indians he has translated the South Dakota song given on page 18 of this book. The first two lines show how naturally poetic the Dakota language is :

"South Dakota Makojanjan,
Wakantanka hukuya."

named Fort Pierre in his honor. He was famous as a fur trader as his father of the same name had been before him.

George Catlin. On the steamboat Yellowstone in 1832 came George Catlin, perhaps the most famous of all painters of Indians. Catlin spent some time at Fort Pierre and other points along the Missouri, painting some excellent portraits of Dakota and Ree Indians. He wrote many interesting accounts of the Indians, also.

Scientists. The year after Catlin's visit came Maximilian of Bavaria, who afterward became King of that country. He was a scientist and a much more accurate observer than Catlin. A few years later General John C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder of the Rockies," and Joseph Nicollet (ne-col-lě'), a noted scientist, came. They made valuable maps of this region. In 1843 John James Audubon (ô'-doo-bon), a most distinguished scientist, made a visit to this region. Many noted geologists have visited the badlands to study the fossils found there, and hundreds of splendid specimens have been taken to the great museums.

CHAPTER XII

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

The dates and facts mentioned in this chapter may not be very interesting, and it may not be necessary to remember all of them. The story of this Republic of Friends would not be complete, however, if they were not recited.

Louisiana Purchase. You will certainly remember that nearly all of the present area of South Dakota was included in the Louisiana country we purchased from France in 1803. The northern boundary of that region was the watershed between the Missouri-Mississippi river basin and the Red river basin. Thus the northeastern portion of the state, which drains northward, was not in the Louisiana country. In 1818 a treaty was made with Great Britain whereby the forty-ninth parallel was made the northern boundary of this region. Not until 1818, then, was all of what is now South Dakota in the United States.

The Louisiana Purchase was first annexed to Indiana Territory and then was divided by congress into the Territory of Orleans (the present area of Louisiana) and the District of Louisiana. In 1805 this "district" was made a territory and governed by officers appointed by the President.

Missouri Territory. In 1812 congress provided that the territory of Orleans should become the state of Louisiana and the territory of Louisiana should be called the territory of Missouri. The people living in the terri-

tory were given the right to elect a legislature having power to make laws subject to the approval of congress.

When the state of Missouri was carved out of this territory and admitted in 1821, no provision was made for the government of the portion of the territory to the north for a long time, although the unorganized region is usually named on maps as Missouri territory.



Michigan Territory. In 1834 congress enlarged the territory of Michigan and made it include what is now Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the portion of the Dakotas lying east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. The region west of the Missouri remained unorganized until 1854, when Nebraska territory was created.

Wisconsin Territory. In 1836 Michigan was given its present boundaries and the remainder of Michigan territory was included in Wisconsin territory.

Iowa Territory. In 1838 congress gave Wisconsin its present boundaries and created the territory of Iowa out of the remainder of its area. In 1846 Iowa, with its present boundaries, was made a state and the remainder of the region comprised in Iowa territory was left without any organized government for three years. Thus the entire South Dakota region was without organized government from 1846 to 1849.

Minnesota Territory. In 1849 congress created Minnesota territory, to comprise the region left after Iowa was admitted as a state in 1846. This included what is now Minnesota and the portion of the Dakotas to the east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. The region west of the Missouri remained unorganized until 1854.

Nebraska Territory. In 1854 congress created Nebraska territory west of the Missouri river. What is now South Dakota was then partly in Minnesota territory and partly in Nebraska territory.

Land of the Dacotahs. In 1858 the state of Minnesota was admitted by congress, and no provision was made for the government of the region between the western boundary line of Minnesota and the Missouri river. This country was then called the "Land of the Dacotahs."



Dakota Territory from 1861 to 1863

From 1858 to 1861 this condition prevailed, and during this time the people living in this region took the affairs of government into their own hands.

Dakota Territory. In 1861 Dakota Territory was created. The area comprised the present area of the two Dakotas and also that extending to the Rocky mountains. In 1863 congress created the Territory of Idaho, embracing also the present states of Montana and Wyoming. Dakota Territory was thus cut down to include the present area of the two Dakotas. In 1864 Montana Territory was created and Wyoming was attached to Dakota. From 1864 to 1868 Dakota Territory included the present area of the Dakotas together with Wyoming. In 1868 Wyoming Territory was created and our present western

boundary, the twenty-seventh meridian west of Washington, became permanent. In 1882 another slight change was made in the boundary line. In that year



Dakota Territory from 1863 to 1864 and from 1868 to 1889. The Keya Paha and Niobrara rivers formed a portion of the southern boundaries until 1882.

Nebraska was given the tract of land south of the forty-third parallel and north of the Keya Paha and Niobrara rivers. In 1889 Dakota Territory was divided and North Dakota and South Dakota became states.

CHAPTER XIII

THE OVERLAND TRAIL AND INDIAN TROUBLES

The Overland Trail. After gold was discovered in California in 1848 there was a great rush to that region from all parts of the United States. One of the overland trails was just south of the Dakota country. There was considerable trouble with the Indians, many of whom were hostile. The travelers often shot down or frightened away the buffalo, one of the main sources of food of the plains Indians. You may be sure this did not help matters. Travel became very unsafe.

Forts Built. The government decided to build a few strong forts along and near the trail, where soldiers would be kept to protect white travelers. One was built at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and Fort Pierre was purchased from the American Fur Company.

Battle of Ash Hollow. In 1854 several soldiers were killed by Indians near Fort Laramie, and it was decided to send a strong force to teach the Indians a lesson. The next year General William S. Harney was sent out with 1,200 soldiers. On the way to Fort Laramie General Harney found a band of Dakotas (Brules) at Ash Hollow in north central Nebraska. These were surrounded, and in the battle that followed one hundred and thirty-six Indians and thirteen soldiers were killed. General Harney has been severely criticised for attacking this band of Indians, who were not even accused of being hostile. It should be remembered, however, that up to

this time these plains Indians had never been taught respect for the United States government.

Winter at Fort Pierre. After going to Fort Laramie, Harney and his troops went to Fort Pierre, camping on the way in the Black Hills near the highest peak, which was named Harney Peak* for him. His entire army spent the winter (1855-6) at Fort Pierre and in small detachments scattered about. In the spring Harney held a big council of the Sioux and listened to their grievances and made them agree not to molest travelers on the California trail. He also succeeded in getting some reforms in the methods of dealing with the Indians. Unfortunately he was not able to get the government to carry out a plan which would probably have proved a most excellent one. He proposed that each band of Indians furnish men to act as police, the government providing uniforms and directing them. Fort Pierre was abandoned as a government post in 1857 and Fort Randall, about one hundred miles farther down the Missouri, was occupied in its stead.

General Todd. One of the soldiers under General Harney was Captain J. B. S. Todd (made a general in the Civil War), a cousin of the wife of Lincoln. While at Fort Pierre and at Fort Randall he became interested in the fur trade. He resigned from the army, and with other traders established trading posts along the Missouri. One post was established near the mouth of the James river, where Yankton now stands. Captain Todd was a man of great influence with the Indians and, as we shall see later, with the whites as well.

*7,242 feet above sea-level (report of the computing section of the United States Geological Survey, October 10, 1916).

CHAPTER XIV

A TERRITORY IN NAME ONLY

A Make Believe Territory. Nearly all children have played they were grownups, have worn adult clothing and behaved as though they were real men and women. Well, did you know that we once had a Dakota Territory, in which a governor and other officers were elected and laws were passed and yet, though done seriously, it was all a "make believe"?

Until 1851 all this region was owned entirely by Indians. White men had no right to establish homes here. In that year we bought the first bit of South Dakota land from the Dakota Indians. At that time this region was a part of Minnesota Territory. Governor Ramsey and a federal officer then made a treaty with some of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes of the Dakotas. The United States agreed to pay the Indians over one and one-half million dollars for all of their lands east of the Big Sioux river and a line from Lake Kampeska to Lake Traverse.*

Minnesota Boundary. Shortly after this important treaty was made there was talk of the admission of Minnesota as a state. If you will look at the map you will see that the western boundary of Iowa is the Missouri river and the Big Sioux. Now the Big Sioux (and farther north the Red river), you remember, became the boundary between white man's land and Indian land. When Minnesota became a state the most natural thing

*See map showing accessions of lands from Indians.

to do would be to make this line the western boundary of the state. This was not done, however.

A Clever Plan. Some men at St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota Territory, thought it would be a fine plan to have the western boundary of Minnesota placed to the east of this line which separated lands of the whites and Indians. That would leave a strip of white man's land to the west of Minnesota. In that strip they might make settlements and ask congress to make a territory out of that strip and the western Indian country.

Sioux Falls Settled. To carry out this plan the Dakota Land Company was formed and in the spring of 1857 it sent a party of men out into that strip to secure the most desirable locations for towns. Plainly the very best place in that region was at the falls of the Big Sioux river. Here was splendid water power to run mills and factories, especially flour and saw mills.

When they arrived there they found some settlers from Iowa had already obtained possession of the lower falls, where they set up a saw mill. The Minnesota settlers, however, made a settlement at the upper falls, where the principal business portion of the city is now located. Thus was Sioux Falls settled in 1857. Several other settlements were also made in this strip.*

Minnesota Admitted. The very next year, 1858, Minnesota became a state, and, sure enough, the western boundary which congress fixed was just as these people had planned. We should remember that territories are created and states are admitted by congress, which meets at Washington and makes all laws for the nation. Congress admitted Minnesota as a state, but made no provision for the government of the western part of Minne-

*The only ones which remain to this day are Sioux Falls and Flandreau (named for Judge Flandrau of St. Paul—note the change in spelling). Other towns were started, such as Medary and Renshaw, but during the Indian scare of 1862 all of these white settlements were abandoned, Sioux Falls and Flandreau being the only ones that were rebuilt.

sota Territory. Here, then, were these settlers, between the Indian country (west of the Big Sioux river) and the state of Minnesota, and they had no government—no officers or laws.

Make Believe Government. Now comes what we have called the “make believe” government. The people at once proceeded to organize a territory for themselves. They had to have laws. Very well, they elected a legislature, which met at Sioux Falls and, not having time to spare from their work to prepare a set of laws, they adopted all the laws of Minnesota for their territory. They elected Henry Masters as governor. A territory is entitled to have a delegate in congress. They wanted someone to represent them, and of course someone was anxious enough to get the job, so they chose Alpheus G. Fuller. When he applied for admission to congress he would have to present a certificate from the territorial officers to show that he was duly elected. Very well, the county commissioners (Big Sioux county, it was called) supplied this. Unfortunately, congress refused to give him a seat or to recognize this territorial government. Nothing daunted, they continued it.

The next year, 1859, the people elected a new legislature, and Jefferson P. Kidder was chosen as delegate to congress. In September, 1859, Mr. McMasters died. Samuel J. Allbright was elected governor, but he refused to accept the position and soon left the territory. W. W. Brookings thereupon acted as governor. Still congress refused to recognize this government. It was not until 1861 that congress made provisions for a lawful government in this region and, in the meantime, as we shall see later, a new Dakota region was obtained from the Indians and the people who established the new settlements had more influence with congress. In the meantime, too, these settlers were sorely tried by some hostile Indians.

CHAPTER XV

MORE HOSTILE INDIANS

INKPADUTA. Shortly after 1825 there lived about the lakes, near the present site of Madison, a band of outlawed Indians. Their leader, Wamdesapa (wam-de-sä'-pa), had been driven from his home on the Minnesota river for murdering his brother, who was a joint ruler with him over the Wakpekutes. To him was born a son named Inkipaduta (Ink-pa-dú'ta), who seemed to have inherited all of his father's many vices, and added so many to them that he became a most terrible savage.

When the treaty of 1851 was made, ceding to the whites the land east of the Big Sioux river, Inkipaduta's band was not recognized and was to have no place in the payments to be made to the Indians (\$1,665,000 was to be paid). Inkipaduta had committed many murders among the Wakpekutes before this time, but his hatred seemed now to be directed against the whites. He made many raids upon the white settlers in southwestern Minnesota and northwestern Iowa.

Spirit Lake Massacre. In the spring of 1857, with his band of eleven men, Inkipaduta visited the settlement about Spirit Lake (Okoboji) and destroyed it, murdering over forty persons and taking as captives Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Noble and Abigail Gardner. Mrs. Thatcher was brutally murdered while crossing the Big Sioux river near Flandreau. The other captives were taken to Lake Herman (west of Madison). Here two Christian Indians* were able to purchase the release of

*Greyfoot and Sounding Heavens.

Mrs. Marble. Inkpaduta took his captives into the James river valley and here sold them to a Yankton Indian. One of the sons of Inkpaduta dragged Mrs. Noble out from a tent and murdered her. When they arrived at the mouth of Snake creek (two miles south of Ashton) a rescuing party consisting of three Christian Indians* arrived and purchased the freedom of Miss Gardner. Judge Flandrau, with a small band of volunteers, attempted to capture Inkpaduta, but was unsuccessful. It is likely that if the government had taken vigorous steps to punish this renegade many if not all of the massacres of a few years later (1862) would have been prevented.

Settlers Build Fort. The settlers in the Big Sioux valley were threatened more or less by the Indians from the first. In the spring of 1858 some eastern Sioux Indians under the leadership of Lean Dog and Smutty Bear drove the settlers away from Medary and threatened the settlers at Sioux Falls. These people were much alarmed and called a meeting of all the settlers, at which it was decided to defend themselves and their property. They erected a wall of logs and sod, calling it Fort Sod.

Following are quotations from an interesting letter written by one of the settlers, James M. Allen, from Fort Sod, June 17, 1858:

"We now feel safe and are determined to resist the Indians and if necessary to fight them. We want to teach them that they cannot every season drive off the settlers on disputed land.

"The new settlers, Mr. Goodwin and his wife, have moved into our old cabin, which is a wing of the store house, and Mrs. Goodwin has made a large flag out of all the old flannel shirts we could find and we now have the stars and stripes waving proudly over Fort Sod.

"We are upon a military footing. Have organized a company (the undersigned first lieutenant), sentries and scouting parties, on duty day and night. All told we number thirty-five men for defense, not including the woman, and she can shoot a gun as well as any one.

"The Dubuque Company's agent, Brookings,* whose feet were frozen off last winter, will be brought to our house as soon as the Indians are reported in sight. We feel secure now and could fight

*Little Paul (Mazakutemane), John Other Day, and Iron Hawk.

600 Indians and even if the walls could be scaled, which is almost impossible, we could retreat into our store house, which is impregnable.

“Those Yanktonais (Yank-to-ně’) occupy the country northwest, towards the British possessions, and pretend to claim an interest in all the country owned and ceded by the Sioux Nation. The chiefs who were in Washington last winter are not with them. They have been told that a treaty has been made with the Yanktons, but they will not recognize it until the first payment has been made, and they even threaten to kill the chiefs for making the treaty.

“Four Sisseton Sioux came in last night, but hurried off when they heard of the Yanktonais coming. We sent letters to the Agency by them.

“Weather hot; 90 odd degrees in the shade.

“JAMES M. ALLEN.”

CHAPTER XVI

SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENTS

Review. You will remember that in 1851 the whites secured their first title to Dakota land from the Indians. You will remember, too, that Captain Todd with others established a trading post for the Yankton Indians near the mouth of the James river. The year 1858 was the one in which Minnesota became a state and the Dakota country was left without a government, save what we have called the "make believe" government with Sioux Falls as the capital of a "hoped-for" territory.

Second Indian Cession. Once more we must notice the year 1858. It was in this year that a treaty was made with the Yankton Indians, opening for settlement the splendid region* between the Big Sioux river and the Missouri river almost as far north as Pierre. A reservation was made for the Indians in what now is Charles Mix county. This treaty was largely brought about through the influence of Captain Todd and C. F. Picotte and was signed by Charles E. Mix, United States Commissioner.

Settlers Came. As soon as it became known that this fine country was to be opened for settlement a great many people made arrangements to enter the region. In the spring and early summer of the next year, 1859, hundreds of prospective settlers gathered along the south shore of the Missouri river, ready to enter into the promised land as soon as word was received that the treaty had been ratified.

*See the map showing the accessions of lands from Indians.

Yankton Council. In the meantime there was a division among the Yanktons as to this treaty. The whole tribe assembled July 10 at Yankton to counsel over the affair. Struck-by-the-Ree, always a loyal friend of the whites, urged that the Indians accept the treaty. Smutty Bear, the chief of the Yanktons, opposed it and urged the young braves to fight if need be. Both of these leaders had their followers, and it is not difficult to imagine what trouble might have followed if something had not happened just at that time.

Supplies Received. Just when the excitement among the Yanktons was at its highest a steamboat whistle was heard. A new Indian agent* had arrived with a boat load of provisions. Of course the Indians were eager to get the provisions which the White Father, as they called the President, had sent them. The agent, however, was too sensible to distribute them there. He told the Indians to follow him to the reservation, where he would give them a great feast. The boat then steamed up the river, followed by all the Indians. This was considered by everyone as a sufficient ratification of the treaty.

Settlement. Now that the Indians had left, the whites swarmed across the Missouri river. At once towns were started at Yankton, Vermillion, Bon Homme and Meckling, and claims for farms in this rich farming region were staked out. A few days later the town of Elk Point was started.

Schools and Churches Established. We are told that on the very first Sunday the Norwegians about Meckling gathered for religious services, and during the following winter (1859-60) maintained a school in the upper story of a hotel. Early in January, 1860, Rev. Charles D. Martin, a Presbyterian minister, held services in these settlements. His first service was held in Downer Bram-

*A. H. Redfield.

ble's store in Yankton. For a pulpit he used a barrel of whiskey. Ministers in the Methodist Episcopal church and in the Episcopal church also held services in the settlements during the same year. The first church building was erected that year (1860) at Vermillion, built of logs. In May, of that same year, a small log school building was built at Bon Homme, the first to be erected in the territory.

Newspapers. The first newspaper in this territory was the Dakota Democrat, which was published at Sioux Falls from 1859 to 1861. The first permanent newspaper was the Weekly Dakotian, established June 6, 1861, at Yankton. The name was later changed to Press and Dakotan. A month or so later the Republican was established at Vermillion.

CHAPTER XVII

EARLY GOVERNMENT

Territorial Plans. Here were hundreds of people with no organized form of government. It is not at all surprising that they began at once to plan for the organization of a territory. In this movement Captain Todd seems to have taken a most active part.

“These pioneers on the 8th of November, 1859, assembled in mass convention to petition congress for a territorial organization. A memorial was drafted and signed by the citizens of the territory, which was conveyed to Washington by J. B. S. Todd, calling the attention of the government to our situation. But the government appears to have looked with more surprise than compassion on these early political freaks of Dakotans. The session passed, congress adjourned, and amid the tumultuous preparation for a presidential election and the muttering thunders of a rising rebellion, Dakota was left ungoverned and unorganized.

“Not to be discouraged by this partial failure, the pioneers assembled again in mass convention at Yankton, December 27, 1860, and again on January 15, 1861, and prepared an earnest and lengthy memorial to congress, which was signed by 578 citizens and forwarded to the speaker of the house and the president of the senate. Again a cloud hung dark over Dakota’s prayer. A new president had been elected—the old power was retiring, a new one advancing—and the rebellion, which but the year before was muttering in smothered tones, had now burst forth in all its fury, and was bearing upon its maddening waves seven revolted states of the Union. But through the gathering darkness a ray of light was seen. The old power could organize, the new one appoint, and on the second day of March, 1861, President Buchanan approved the bill giving to Dakota a territorial government.

“The news did not reach Yankton until the thirteenth of the month, and on that night hats, hurrahs and town lots ‘went up’ to greet the dawning future of the Great Northwest.”—*The Early Empire Builders of the Great West*, by Moses K. Armstrong.

Dakota Territory. On March 2, 1861, President James Buchanan signed an act of congress which created

Dakota Territory. While the law* provided that the area should extend to the Rocky Mountains the officials were given no authority over Indian lands, so the real Dakota Territory was not so large after all. The government was provided for and sections sixteen and thirty-six in every township set aside for school purposes.

Governor Jayne. President Lincoln appointed as the first governor of Dakota Territory William Jayne, who had been his family physician and neighbor at Springfield, Illinois. He went to Yankton, where he established his residence in a little log cabin. His first official act was to provide for a census, or counting of all the white people in the territory. The total number was 2,402. He divided the territory into three judicial districts. He also divided the territory into legislative districts and called an election to choose a legislature and a delegate to congress. Captain Todd was elected delegate.

The First Legislature.† The first legislature was small, consisting of a council of nine members and a house of representatives of thirteen members. It met March 17, 1862, and among the laws passed were the location of the capital at Yankton, where it remained until 1883; the territorial university at Vermillion (no buildings were erected until 1882), and penitentiary at Bon Homme.‡ While those were the very early days of civilized life in Dakota, it is interesting to note that this legislature incorporated "The Old Settlers' Historical Association."

*It is interesting to note that this law provided "that the river in said territory heretofore known as the 'River aux Jacque,' or 'James river,' shall hereafter be called the 'Dakota river.'" But we still call it the James, or, more familiarly, the "Jim."

†In "The Early Empire Builders of the Great West," Moses K. Armstrong alludes to this legislature as the "pony congress." Apparently the name did not cling, as the author has yet to find a single old-timer who knew anything about it, and he has interviewed several who were in Yankton at that time.

‡In 1881 the territorial legislature located the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. Buildings were erected the following year and twenty-nine prisoners taken from Detroit, Michigan, and placed therein.



yours truly
W Lawrence



Gen. W. H. H. Beadle.



Fig. 60. The Old Governor Faulk House at Yankton, Built in 1866.



Fig. 61. The Famous School House at Vermillion, Built 1864.

Government Organized. The justices of the territorial supreme court also acted as judges in the district courts, trying cases in the different counties. County governments were organized, school districts were created, and towns and cities organized their local governments on the same general plan as today.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War. In 1861, the same year that saw Dakota Territory organized, the terrible war between the North and the South broke out. For four long years this nation was engulfed in the great Civil War. In the spring of 1862 a company was raised with Nelson Miner as captain. It was decided by the war department to have these soldiers stay at home, as there was grave danger from the Indians.

In 1862 the terrible outbreak occurred in Minnesota under the leadership of Little Crow, Inkpaduta and other Santee (eastern Sioux) Indians. Hundreds of whites were murdered. Judge Amidon and his son were murdered near Sioux Falls. Governor Jayne called for assistance and several hundred men responded. A large stockade was built at Yankton, to which settlers in Sioux Falls and throughout the Big Sioux valley went for safety. A large number of the whites fled from this region. Several companies of soldiers were organized. For a time all of the territorial officers were away and Captain Frank M. Ziebach was the ranking officer and because of the military authority which he exercised he has been spoken of as governor.

Peace. After the massacre in Minnesota the Indians who took part in it fled to the Devils Lake region and to Canada. Troops were sent after them and several battles were fought in what is now North Dakota. When New-

ton Edmunds* became governor of Dakota Territory in 1863 the policy of the war department was to punish the Indians severely. Edmunds, however, believed that a peaceful policy was preferable and at length prevailed upon President Lincoln to compel the war department to adopt his plans. The troubles ceased at once.

More Friendly Indians. Many of the Dakota Indians were bitterly opposed to the massacre of the whites. The Christian Indians among the Sissetons and Wahpetons did all they could to stop it and the Yanktons also proved friendly. Struck-by the Ree, or "Old Strike," as he was popularly called, did noble service in these trying times.

Governor Faulk, speaking later of Strike, said:

"This venerable chief never quarreled with the whites, never stole from them, but lived and died at peace with them. He was really a great man. I have heard him in many a council, and once in a conversation with me he extended both his hands and said, in a voice and manner which I shall never forget: 'Not a drop of white man's blood is on these hands.' It was a most touching scene."

A Noble Rescue. During the Minnesota massacres of 1862 a settlement of about fifty persons at Shetak lake (Murray County, Minnesota) was destroyed by a chief named White Lodge. Two women and seven children were taken captives and carried by the savages to the Missouri river, near the mouth of the Grand river, where Mobridge now stands. Here they were rescued at great hazard and sacrifice by Martin Charger, a Christian half-

*One incident illustrative of the fine character of Edmunds is related by Dr. William M. Blackburn in his "History of Dakota," published in the South Dakota Historical Collections, Volume I, pp. 52, 53:

"On January morning, 1861, a stranger was viewing the lots of Yankton, mostly vacant, when fifteen of the hardest roughs employed in the river trade saw him passing the rude saloon of 'a Mexican, a rebel.' They urged him to drink unto them. He declined. They tried to pull him in. They excused him. He was Newton Edmunds. When the dread of Indian massacre came, the Mexican was not thought to be a safe man to dispense fire-water; the public sentiment was that the saloon must go. An officer was ordered to close it, but he refused. Mr. Edmunds stepped forward and asked that the order be given to him. He went to the Mexican and reasoned with him, insisting that he close his saloon at once. He received the keys immediately. This was the first known prohibition movement in Dakota, and the mover became territorial governor (1863-5) after Dr. Jayne."

breed, and a band of thirteen Indians. It was in the winter, the captives were half naked, they had but few blankets, only four guns, and almost no food and were 100 miles from hope of assistance, and in addition to this one of the women had been shot in the foot and was lame. They succeeded, however, in reaching Fort Pierre.

A Notable Ride. In 1866 a mixed-blood Sisseton youth, Samuel J. Brown, who was chief of a band of friendly Indian scouts, received word at Fort Sisseton that a hostile party was advancing southward down the James river. He arranged to have a message sent to Fort Abercrombie, in the Red River valley. Then he galloped across the prairie, fifty-five miles to another scouting camp located on the present site of Ordway (Brown County). When he arrived there he learned that it was a false alarm, and fearing the dispatch to Fort Abercrombie would cause uneasiness and thinking he might reach Fort Sisseton again before the message there left the next morning, he at once mounted another pony and started back. On the way, however, a terrible blizzard began and when daylight came he found himself twenty-five miles south of the fort. He turned again into the face of the blinding storm and at length reached Fort Sisseton in time to forestall the message to the Red River valley. Upon his arrival he fell from his pony, paralyzed, to remain a cripple the rest of his life.*

*The author endeavored to secure for Mr. Brown a Carnegie medal, but, though the heroism was unquestioned, the act did not fall into any of the classes for which the medal is awarded.

CHAPTER XIX

A STEADY GROWTH

Many Settlers Come. Even during the troublous times of the Civil War many settlers came to Dakota. Sometimes they came in groups or "colonies." In 1864 a colony of sixty families came all the way from New York to settle here. Their leader was a teacher named James S. Foster, who later was placed at the head of the schools of the territory and held other important positions. Occasionally the crops were poor and the grasshoppers came, but, on the whole, the people slowly prospered.

Political Events. There were many exciting elections and scrambles for office, and many changes in the various offices. After William Jayne had been governor nearly two years he was a candidate for delegate to congress. Opposed to him was General Todd. After some dispute about the election returns Todd was declared elected and Governor Jayne left the territory. In his stead came Newton Edmunds, who remained governor during the remainder of the Civil War and until 1866. We have already noted his successful "peace policy" in Indian affairs. The next governor was Andrew J. Faulk of Pennsylvania, who remained in this office until 1869, being succeeded by Governor John A. Burbank of Indiana, who served until 1874.

Newspaper Items. A few items taken from the Sioux City Times* during the year 1869 may be interesting here.

June 3: "Eight hundred Norwegians are en route

*Quoted from "History of South Dakota," by Doane Robinson, Vol. I, p. 242.

between Chicago and Sioux City, bound for Dakota." "Brink and Sales' steamboat blew up near Vermillion last week." "Claims are being rapidly taken above Bloomingdale and about Canton in Lincoln County." "Governor Burbank has assurances that there will be no Indian troubles in Dakota this year."

June 8: "C. H. True, editor of the Vermillion Republican, and General W. H. H. Beadle, surveyor general of Dakota, arrived here from their homes on Sunday and on Wednesday left for the east. We found these men to be the living embodiments and ideal representatives of western men; courteous, independent, well posted and with an unflinching superabundance of confidence in the future growth and development of the country which they represent."

June 15: "Several correspondents from Elk Point, Vermillion and Yankton discuss the unparalleled growth and prosperity of the territory." "Hon. George H. Hand has been ousted from the office of Attorney General of Dakota." "Judge Boyles of Dakota has gone to Washington to see (President) Grant about continuing in office."

July 14: "Crops in Dakota are in excellent condition. Vegetation is the most luxuriant ever witnessed, even in Dakota."

Telegraph and Railroad. In 1870 a telegraph line was built from Sioux City to Yankton and the next year a railway company made plans to extend a railroad from Sioux City to Yankton. The year following, 1872, saw this railroad* as far as Vermillion and early in the next year it reached Yankton.

Yankton Academy. Rev. Joseph Ward, a Congregational minister, came to Yankton in 1868. In 1870 he

*In the same year the North-Western railroad was extended as far west as Lake Kampeska, but it was simply built to hold a land grant and was not operated until 1879.

taught a private school and in 1871 organized Yankton Academy. The following year a building was erected. This was the beginning of Yankton College, which was founded in 1881, beginning work Oct. 6, 1882, with Dr. Ward as its first president.

CHAPTER XX

THE BLACK HILLS WAR

Red Cloud War. At the close of the Civil War the United States decided to build a road through eastern Wyoming to the gold fields of Montana and Idaho. The Tetons were opposed to this, as it was certain that their buffalo herds would soon be driven away or destroyed. Red Cloud, a chief of the Oglalas, was the leader in their opposition. For two years, 1866-68, fighting was kept up with considerable loss of life.

A few days before Christmas, 1866, an entire detachment of 81 men under Captain Fetterman was killed by the Indians. At length the United States gave up the attempt to secure this highway, abandoned the forts built there and made a treaty with the Indians in 1868 agreeing that no white man should "pass over, settle upon or reside in" a large tract of land including the Black Hills region.

The Lure of Gold. For many years there had been rumors of the finding of gold in the Black Hills. Several attempts were made by gold seekers to enter this region, reserved to the Indians. One such expedition was planned on a big scale. It was to start from Sioux City September 1, 1872. General Hancock, then in command at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, sent the following orders to the post commanders on the Missouri river: "That any expedition organized for the purpose of penetrating the Black Hills be immediately dispersed, the leaders arrested and placed in the nearest military prison." While that ended this particular movement, it did not stop the

desires of people to get the wealth supposed to be stored in that region.

Gold Discovered. In the summer of 1874 General George A. Custer was sent with 1,200 soldiers to examine the Black Hills region. A number of scientists and miners were with him. Their main camp was on the site of the present city of Custer. About two and one-half miles from there, on the French creek, a member of the party named William F. McKay discovered gold, August 2.

Custer sent a glowing report concerning this beautiful region, as the following quotation will show:

“In no private or public park have I ever seen such a profuse display of flowers. We encamped in the midst of grazing whose only fault, if any, was the great luxuriance. I know of no portion of our country where nature has done so much to prepare homes. The soil is that of a rich garden. Gold has been found at several places, and it is the belief of those who are giving attention to this subject that it will be found in paying quantities. The miners report that they found gold among the roots of the grass. On some of the water courses almost every panful of earth produced gold in small yet paying quantities.”

Attempt to Enforce Treaty. It is no wonder that such a report caused great excitement, and that thousands of people were eager to enter that wonderful country. Three unsuccessful attempts had already been made at Yankton to send expeditions to the Hills. Now a big movement was launched to send several hundred men up the Missouri river to Pierre and thence across the plains to the Hills. A campaign of advertising the Yankton route was agreed upon. In a very short time, however, a military official heard of this and of a similar Sioux City project and took steps to prevent any such expedition. General Sheridan issued the following order to General Terry: “Should any companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass upon the Sioux reservation you are hereby directed to use the force at your

command to burn their wagon trains, destroy the outfits and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country." In spite of these warnings a small party started up the Niobrara river, where they met a band of Indians, who killed one of their number. The others returned to Yankton. This ended the movement at Yankton for the time being.

The Gordon Expedition. At Sioux City an expedition was fitted out under the leadership of John Gordon. They made believe they were going into Nebraska to take up land. The party consisted of twenty-eight persons. They left Sioux City October 6, 1874. Mrs. Annie D. Tallent* was the only woman in the group. Their supplies and equipment were carried in six canvas covered wagons drawn by oxen. After having many adventures they arrived near the present site of Custer December 23, built a stockade and camped there. In February Mr. Gordon and a companion returned bringing gold with them as evidence of their success. This added greatly to the excitement and interest in gold mining projects. Some soldiers were sent out to the Hills to remove the party and take them as prisoners to Fort Laramie. This was done in April, 1875. "Now some may come to the conclusion that the pioneers of 1874 were regular filibusters; but no, they were neither filibusters, freebooters, nor pirates, but peaceable, law-abiding citizens of the United States; however, 'with keen eyes to the main chance.'"

Proposed Treaty. The government of the United States, realizing that it would be practically impossible to keep people from that country, made an effort to buy or lease the Black Hills from the Indians. The latter, however, refused all of the offers of the whites and pro-

*A most interesting account of this is given by Mrs. Tallent in her book, "The Black Hills."

posed too high terms. The commissioners proposed that after the precious metals had been mined the whites would withdraw from the region. Again the Indians refused all propositions.

Rush to the Diggings. Immediately all efforts on the part of the soldiers to prevent the whites from entering were abandoned and the "rush for the gold diggings" began. By the first of the following March (1876) there were 11,000 white people in and about Custer. In the fall of 1875 John B. Pearson had discovered the rich deposits in Deadwood gulch in the northern hills. In the spring news of this spread to Custer and there was a great rush northward. Deadwood then became the center of the gold mining industry and still later, Lead.

Indians Prepare for War. The warriors and young men among the Indians, two or three thousand of them, began to gather in large bands near the Big Horn mountains in Montana and Wyoming. Their leaders were Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, Gall, Black Moon and the terrible Inkipaduta. Sitting Bull, a noted "medicine man," was also among them. The government at once sent word to the Indians to return to their reservations or they would be regarded as "hostiles." They paid no attention to this warning, but continued their preparation for an attack on the people in the Black Hills.

Battle of Little Big Horn. Armies were sent against the hostile Indians. General Crook advanced from the south, but was defeated at the Rosebud river, Montana, by Indians under the leadership of Crazy Horse. General Terry advanced from the east (from Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, North Dakota). A detachment of Terry's troops of 800 men was under command of General George A. Custer. General Custer followed a trail of the Indians over to the valley of the Little Big Horn

river, Montana. In planning his attack upon the Indians Custer separated his force into three divisions, one under Captain Benteen, another under Major Reno, the third under his own command. Major Reno attacked the Indians, but was nearly surrounded by them and compelled to retreat, joining Captain Benteen's division. General Custer was farther down the valley. He attacked the Indians and became completely surrounded by them and Custer and every one of his force of 261 men were killed. Black Moon, the chief in general charge of all the Indian warriors, was also killed. He was succeeded by Gall. The Indians were short of ammunition so did not follow up their victories. The leaders among them escaped into Canada, the others gradually returned to their reservations, where their arms were taken from them.

Battle of Slim Buttes. The only severe fighting which occurred on South Dakota soil took place September 9 and 10, 1876, at Slim Buttes (in the eastern part of Harding county). On his return from Montana, from whence he was pursuing Sitting Bull and his band, General Crook had arrived at the headwaters of Heart river. Here he learned that a large number of hostiles were making for the Black Hills to massacre the settlers there. Although his men had food to last but two days and no fuel for cooking food and his horses were in poor condition, he at once started to protect the white settlers.

In a report General Crook says: "The march of ten days was made on a little over two days' rations, eighty odd miles over a country that had no wood, shrubbery or even weeds with which to make fires; ten days being in a deluging rain, the men having during that time not a dry blanket; the deep, sticky mud making a toilsome march, which for severity and hardships has but few parallels in the history of our army."

Major Anson Mills was sent on ahead with one hundred and fifty men having superior horses, to find the Black Hills, buy all the provisions he could and hurry back with them to meet the troops. Mills found a large Indian village, which he scattered to Slim Buttes. Here the Indians were reinforced by hundreds of warriors, many of whom had taken part in the battle with Custer. Other troops* came to the assistance of Mills. A sharp battle took place and the Indians were put to rout. The soldiers were warmly received by the people of the Black Hills, whom they had doubtless saved from a most terrible attack.

Peace. In the fall of this memorable year (1876) a new treaty was made whereby the Indians deeded the entire Black Hills country and made other concessions in return for rations of beef or bacon, flour, corn, coffee, sugar and beans, to be issued regularly to them until they should be able to support themselves. In the making of this treaty the commissioners' report of the subdued Indians, "They told their story of wrongs with such impressive earnestness that our cheeks crimsoned with shame."

*In his story of these events in his "Campaigning with Crook," General Charles King says: "Some four hundred ponies had been captured with the village, and many a fire was lighted and many a suffering stomach was gladdened with a welcome change from horsemeat, tough and stringy, to rib roasts of pony, grass-fed, sweet and succulent."

CHAPTER XXI

THE DAKOTA BOOM

Population Increases. The period of growth from the Black Hills war until about 1885 has been called the Dakota Boom. The increase in population was about five-fold, that is, there were five people here in 1885 to one person in 1876.

Railroad Building. At the beginning of this period there was one short line of railroad in operation, from Sioux City to Yankton, about sixty miles. At the close of this period about two thousand miles were in operation.

Cities. A large number of towns and cities sprang up along the rapidly extending railway lines. Aberdeen, Watertown, Mitchell, Huron, Pierre, Redfield, Webster, Milbank, Brookings, Madison and many other important cities were thriving. A great deal of rivalry existed among the cities and towns. This was increased by "county seat fights," when two or more towns contested for the location of the county seat.

Institutions. During this period a great many school houses were built. Colleges and academies were established. Churches were built and clergymen of a great many denominations ministered to the spiritual welfare of the people. Corrective and penal institutions were also established.

A Long Winter. The winter of 1880-1 was memorable for its setting in with a blizzard which brought deep snows the middle of October, which covered the ground all winter. Trains found it impossible to make headway in the drifts. There was considerable suffering owing

to the lack of fuel and provisions. It is estimated that a total of twelve feet of snow fell during the winter, and when it melted in the spring there were heavy floods in the valleys and lowlands, particularly along the lower portions of the James and Vermillion rivers and on the flood plains of the Missouri. Great quantities of ice accumulated at the mouth of the James river, forming a huge barrier and increasing the flooded area. The city of Yankton was badly flooded and the village of Green Island, opposite, was completely submerged. When the ice jam broke a terrific flood occurred all along the Missouri bottom land. The town of Vermillion, then located on the flood plain, was completely swept away and had to be built up again on the beautiful upland adjacent. Thousands of acres of valuable farm land were destroyed, as well as buildings and much live stock. Owing to extreme precautions but few lives were lost.

Governors. In January, 1874, John L. Pennington, of Alabama, became governor, serving until 1878. He was succeeded by Governor William A. Howard of Michigan. Mr. Howard died in 1880 and George H. Hand acted as governor for six months, when Nehemiah G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, became governor, serving until 1884. We shall note Governor Ordway presently in connection with the removal of the capital from Yankton to Bismarck.

School Lands. About 1879 there was some talk of selling a large amount of the school lands to a land company. The price that could be obtained at that time was very low, about two or three dollars an acre. Many of the far-seeing pioneers, however, realized that the price was certain to advance and that it would not be a wise policy to sell these lands at a low price. General William Henry Harrison Beadle, for six years superintendent of public instruction (1879-85), became the leader in this move-

ment. He traveled all over the territory, visiting schools and speaking at teachers' institutes and public gatherings, and on every occasion urged the people to "save the school lands." A strong sentiment was created, which later resulted in a provision that no school lands should be sold for less than ten dollars per acre. To commemorate his noble work a beautiful marble statue has been placed in the state capitol building at Pierre, the gift of the school children of the state.

Capital Removed. Several attempts* had been made to secure the removal of the capital of the territory from Yankton. None of these were successful until in 1883. Governor Ordway was very anxious to have the capital removed to a more central location in the territory. In the legislature which met that year there were quite a number of men who favored the removal of the capital to some such city as Huron, Bismarck, Pierre, Fargo, Mitchell or Sioux Falls. It was impossible to reach an agreement, however. At length the governor proposed that a commission be chosen to locate the capital at the town making the best offer of land and money with which to build a capitol. This was agreed to and the legislature appointed a commission of nine men and gave them authority to select a site for a permanent capital, receive money and land from places desiring the capital and to build capitol buildings.

The commissioners were Milo W. Scott of Grand Forks, Burleigh F. Spaulding of Fargo, Alex. McKenzie of Bismarck, Charles H. Myers of Redfield, George A. Mathews of Brookings, Alexander Hughes of Pierre, H. H. DeLong of Canton, J. P. Belding of Deadwood and M. D. Thompson of Vermillion. After taking trips to various points in the territory and receiving bids the com-

*Strange as it may seem, the first of these was started in the legislature of 1866 by none other than General Todd, one of the founders of Yankton.

mission selected Bismarck, which became the capital during the remainder of the territorial period, and the capital of North Dakota in 1889.

Appropriations for Institutions. The legislature of 1883 made itself famous by appropriating what was then considered the enormous sum of \$304,500, for the following institutions: Territorial University* at Vermillion, \$30,000; North Dakota University at Grand Forks, \$30,000; Agricultural† College at Brookings, \$25,000; improvements at penitentiary at Sioux Falls, \$30,000; a new penitentiary at Bismarck, \$50,000; improvements at hospital for insane at Yankton, \$77,500; a new hospital for the insane at Jamestown, \$50,000; a school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, \$12,000.

*It should be remembered that this university was founded as early as 1862, but this was the first appropriation made by the legislature for its use. While the legislature was in session in 1883, a building was being erected by means of money raised by Clay county. School work was started there October 15, 1882.

†The legislature had established the agricultural college two years before but made no appropriations for it. School work was started in the fall of 1884. Later the name was changed to "State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts."

CHAPTER XXII

DIVISION AND STATEHOOD

Division of Territory. We have already noted some changes which were made in the area of Dakota Territory. Many attempts were made to secure further division. Several times the territorial legislature petitioned congress to divide the territory.

Dakota Citizens League. A very large number of the people in the southeastern part favored the division of the territory. Many thought, too, that the time had now arrived when a state should be made out of the southern half of the territory. To further this movement for division and statehood the "Dakota Citizens' League" was formed at Canton in June, 1882. The leaders in this movement believed, too, that they could best save the school lands by the formation of a state, including a safeguard for the sale of school lands in the constitution. A strong committee was appointed to further these important projects.

Constitution of 1883. The territorial legislature of 1883 passed a bill providing for a convention to frame a constitution for the southern half of Dakota. This bill was vetoed by Governor Ordway, so the Citizens' League called a convention to be held at Huron on June 19th of that year. This convention passed resolutions and provided for a constitutional convention to be held at Sioux Falls on September 4, 1883. Provision was made for the election of 150 delegates from the counties in what is now South Dakota. This movement was hastened by the removal of the territorial capital to Bismarck, to the

great displeasure of the people in the southern part of the territory. The convention was held, Bartlett Tripp being elected its president. It remained in session fourteen days and framed a constitution much like the one we now have, though very different in some particulars. Thus the state seal provided for was described as follows:

“A shield draped with the American flag, depending from the beak of an eagle. In the background of the shield, a range of hills and the chimney of a smelting furnace. In the center of the shield, a river, bearing a steamboat. On the hither bank of the river, a train of cars. In the middle foreground, a field of wheat and a field of corn. In the immediate right foreground, a white man at his plow; in the left foreground, an Indian and tepees. Both white man and Indian are looking at a rift in the clouds where appears the legend: ‘*Fear God and Take Your Own Part.*’ This legend shall be the motto of the State of Dakota.”

Constitution of 1885. Congress refused consent to the admission, however, and in 1885 the territorial legislature provided for another constitutional convention for the portion of the territory south of the 46th parallel. In conformity with this provision, 101 delegates were elected June 30th and met at Sioux Falls, September 8th, remaining in session sixteen days. Alonzo J. Edgerton, chief justice of the supreme court of the territory, was elected president of the convention. A constitution was carefully prepared, *being the one which, with a few changes, later became that for the state.* In November the people ratified it by a vote of 25,226 for and 6,565 against. Huron was chosen as capital, and a full set of state officers, with Arthur C. Mellette as governor, and two members of congress, Oscar S. Gifford and Theodore D. Kanouse, were elected. The legislature for South Dakota met at Huron in December and chose two United States senators, Gideon C. Moody and Alonzo J. Edgerton. Congress, however, refused to approve of this action, and again the efforts of the people to secure statehood were unsuccessful.

Governors. In 1884 Gilbert A. Pierce of Illinois was appointed governor by the President of the United States. In January, 1887, he resigned and Louis K. Church of New York became governor, serving until the spring of 1889. Arthur C. Mellette of Watertown was then appointed governor, but, as we shall soon see, he had but a few months to serve as governor of Dakota Territory as on November 2 of that year South Dakota and North Dakota became states.

The Enabling Act of 1889. At length congress was willing to divide Dakota Territory into two parts and permit each to form a state government. The law which was passed by congress and approved by President Cleveland, February 22, 1889, provided for this and was entitled:

“AN ACT to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states.”

Line Separating Dakotas. The dividing line selected for Dakota was not the 46th parallel, as had been formerly proposed, but the 7th standard parallel or “correction line” of the land survey. This is about four miles south of the 46th parallel, and east of the Missouri river it was a section line, a township line, and for nearly all counties, a county line. The 46th parallel passes right through sections and townships, and had it been chosen there would have been many farms partly in North Dakota and partly in South Dakota.

Provisions of the Enabling Act. Provision was made for readopting, if desired, the constitution of 1885, "with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act."

Following are some other provisions of the enabling act, none of which can be changed without the consent of congress and of the people of the state:

"The constitution shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

"Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured."

"The state must disclaim any right to United States lands and Indian reservations, and the right to tax United States lands or property."

"Lands belonging to non-resident citizens of the United States shall not be taxed at a higher rate than those of residents."

"Provisions shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all children of the state, and free from sectarian control."

"Lands granted by the United States for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale and at a price not less than ten dollars an acre. The proceeds of the sale of these lands shall constitute 'a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in support of said schools.' " To the permanent common school fund is also added five per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of all United States lands within the state."

Many thousands of acres of public lands were given to the state by the United States for educational, charitable and other public purposes. Besides the two sections in each township for the common schools, there were given lands as follows:

"For the use and support of agricultural colleges, 120,000 acres; for the agricultural college, 40,000 acres; for the state university, 86,080 acres; for the state normal schools, 80,000 acres; for a state capitol, 82,000 acres; 40,000 acres each to the school of mines, the reform school, the school for deaf mutes; for such other educational and charitable institutions as the legislature may determine, 170,000 acres."

Constitutional Convention of 1889. In accordance with the terms of the Enabling Act, seventy-six delegates were elected in May, and these met at Sioux Falls on July 4, 1889. Alonzo J. Edgerton was elected president of the convention. Thirty-two days were spent in deliberation and the constitution of 1885 was amended to meet the requirements of the Enabling Act. This constitution was submitted to a vote of the people on October 1st and was adopted by a vote of 70,131 for to 3,267 against.

At the same election state officers were elected, with Arthur C. Mellette as governor, and two members of congress, Oscar S. Gifford and J. A. Pickler.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.—Together with the constitution, two separate articles were submitted to a vote. One provided for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. This was adopted but was repealed in 1896. The other was on minority representation, providing that where there are several representatives to be elected in one district a voter might divide his votes. Thus, if three representatives were to be elected from a district, a voter might cast three votes for one candidate, or two for one candidate and one for another candidate, or one vote for each of three candidates. This article was not adopted.

Admission of South Dakota. The Enabling Act provided that if the constitution and government were republican in form, and if all of the provisions of the Enabling Act were complied with, it should be the duty of the President of the United States to proclaim the admission of the state, after which it should be deemed admitted by congress into the Union "on an equal footing with the original states." On November 2,* 1889, President Benjamin Harrison issued a proclamation announcing the admission of South Dakota as a state. Thus was born this "Republic of Friends" into the family of states which make the great republic of the United States.

*On the very day of admission there died at Yankton one of the noblest men who came to Dakota in the early days, Rev. Dr. Joseph Ward. He had labored hard for many a noble cause and will ever be remembered as the author of our inspiring state motto: "Under God the People Rule."

CHAPTER XXIII

HARD TIMES AND INDIAN TROUBLES

Poor Crops. The last year of the territorial period (1889) was one of the driest ever known in this region and the first year of statehood (1890) was also bad. Many were the failures due to the bad crop conditions. There were many other causes of failure. The "boom" period was over. During the excitement of the rapid growth, when people were pouring in by thousands and towns were springing up like magic, many speculators came and many, too, who had little experience in the work they undertook. The farmers depended almost entirely on their wheat crops and many did not know how to farm well. It was hard to borrow money to tide over the "lean" years and many were the failures.

The Messiah Craze. Just at this time, too, came Indian troubles west of the Missouri river. A strange religious craze took possession of them. The religious movement started in Nevada, where an Indian claimed to be a Messiah or Christ and to have heavenly visions. He claimed that he had come to restore the dead to life, to bring back the buffalo, and to drive away the whites. He taught them a new dance called a ghost dance. The dancers fasted, took a "sweat bath," and then with many superstitious ceremonies started to dance. This was kept up until the dancers fell exhausted. At first there was nothing warlike in connection with the religion or practices.

The Tetons at Pine Ridge agency sent a committee, headed by Short Bull, to investigate this religion. They

came back converted to the new faith and began to preach it and to change the religion. Red Cloud, Sitting Bull and other leading Indians soon took up the new religion.

Discontent Among the Indians. In this same year (1889) a new treaty had been made with these Indians whereby they ceded* nearly all the land between the White river and the Cheyenne river and a big strip of land in the northwest. Red Cloud, Sitting Bull and other Indian leaders had objected to this and made prophecies of woe and want, which they said would follow. You will remember, too, that this was a year of drought and crop failure and the next year was also. Then, too, as though everything were conspiring to fulfil the dire prophecies, the Indian department began to give fewer supplies to the Indians. A general discontent prevailed among them and the new religion began to take a dangerous turn. The Indian agents tried to suppress the craze, which became alarming in the summer of 1890, especially the exciting ghost dance, but were not successful.

Troops Sent. At length it was decided to send troops into the Indian country to prevent a serious uprising. General Nelson A. Miles, who had successfully dealt with Indians for many years, was placed in command. On the coming of the troops a large number of the Indians under the lead of Short Bull and Kicking Bear fled to the badlands, where it would be difficult to dislodge them. On the way they destroyed the houses of the Indians who had remained friendly to the whites.

Sitting Bull. Sitting Bull was the most influential Indian at that time, and, unfortunately, his influence was always opposed to the civilization and ideals of the whites. Indeed, he was rather proud of his hostility. When in 1881 he was returned to the United States from

*See the map showing accessions of lands from Indians.

Canada, whither he fled after the Black Hills war, he said: "I wish it to be remembered that I am the last man of my tribe to give up my rifle." In October, 1890, in the midst of a dance at his camp on the Grand river he deliberately broke the "pipe of peace" which he had kept in his house since that time.

Arrest and Death. It became very apparent that he was bent upon mischief and it was decided to have him arrested and taken away from his people. Forty-three Indian policemen, supported by soldiers, were sent to arrest him. At break of day, December 15, 1890, he was awakened and told that he must go to the agency. He started to leave the house when he saw a large number of his Indian guards, one hundred and fifty or more, who had surrounded the house and the police. He called to them to defend him. At once they fired and a brisk battle occurred in which Sitting Bull and seven of his followers and six Indian policemen were killed. The policemen held the hostiles at bay until the soldiers came a few hours later to rescue them.

Big Foot. After the death of Sitting Bull many of his followers fled southward and joined the Indians on the Cheyenne river. Hump, the chief of the principal band there, was induced to surrender. The only leader left in that vicinity was Big Foot, who had a band of about 400. Soldiers who went out to see him and induce him to surrender found him friendly and willing to go to the agency. His people, however, were told that other soldiers were coming after them and they became so frightened that they fled southward toward Pine Ridge.

Battle of Wounded Knee. On the 28th of December (1890) Big Foot and his band were overtaken by troops at Wounded Knee creek, about twenty miles southeast of Pine Ridge agency. The Indians promptly surrendered. They were completely surrounded by the sol-

diers, about four hundred and seventy altogether. Four machine guns were trained on the camp.

The next morning arrangements were made to take from the warriors their guns. Big Foot was ill of pneumonia, and Colonel Forsyth, in command of the troops, sent his surgeon to wait on him and provided a tent warmed with a camp stove for his reception. The warriors, numbering about one hundred and six, were ordered to come out of their tepees. They were then told to get their guns and surrender them. Only two guns were produced, so the soldiers were ordered to within ten yards of the camp while a detachment searched the tepees. The warriors, however, had concealed under their blankets rifles, revolvers, knives, and clubs.

While the soldiers were searching the tents, which naturally excited the women and children as well as the soldiers, Yellow Bird, a "medicine man," went around among the warriors blowing a bone whistle and urging them to fight. He said that they had on their sacred "ghost shirts"; the soldiers' bullets would be powerless. As he spoke in the Dakota language the soldiers did not realize what was going on. Suddenly Yellow Bird stooped down and seized a handful of dust and threw it into the air. At this signal an Indian drew from under his blanket his rifle and fired at the soldiers.

Immediately the soldiers returned his fire. The Indians were thoroughly armed and a terrible conflict took place. The machine guns were put into action. "The guns poured in two-pound explosive shells at the rate of nearly fifty per minute, mowing down everything alive."* In a few minutes two hundred Indian men, women and children and about sixty soldiers were lying dead and wounded. The surviving Indians fled in wild panic up a ravine, pursued by the maddened soldiers and followed

*Department of History Collections, South Dakota, Vol. II, p. 494.

up by a raking fire from the machine guns which had been moved into position to sweep the ravine.

Many have criticized the soldiers for the killing of so many Indians, especially the women and children. In defense it is urged that many of the soldiers were new recruits, unfamiliar with the Indians, and it was impossible to distinguish warriors from women. The attack by the Indians was entirely unprovoked, though they had no intention, at first, of resisting the soldiers.

Peace. General Miles had received the surrender of many of the leaders of these same Indians after the Black Hills war and had their confidence and respect. After a few minor engagements between the soldiers and Indians he was able to persuade the leaders to come in and surrender. On January 12, 1891, the whole body of nearly four thousand Indians had moved within sight of the Pine Ridge agency. Four days later they surrendered and gave up their guns (totalling between six and seven hundred). They were then given a big feast, the first full meal they had enjoyed in weeks, and that night joy and content reigned in the seven hundred and forty-two tepees. The "Messiah War" was at an end.

Indian Progress. Since this time perfect peace and harmony have existed between the whites and Indians in this state. Marked progress has been made by the Indians. Nearly all wear clothing like white people; most of them have comfortable houses and many of them as prosperous. The Sissetons occupy citizen communities in Roberts and Marshall counties; the Yanktons, in Charles Mix county; and a portion of the Santees, in Moody county. Other Indians are located on Indian reservations.*

*See the map showing accessions of lands from Indians.

CHAPTER XXIV

LATER DEVELOPMENT

Governor Mellette. It will be remembered that in 1885 the people of the southern part of Dakota Territory adopted a constitution and elected Arthur C. Mellette of Watertown as governor. This proceeding was not approved by congress. He became the last territorial governor, serving as such in 1889. In the fall of that year our present state constitution was adopted and Governor Mellette was elected as the first governor of the state of South Dakota. The next year, 1890,* there was another election and he was again chosen governor. This was the period of the very hard times and the Messiah War.

Pierre Made Capital. In the election of 1889 Pierre was chosen as temporary capital of the state and in the election of 1890 was made the permanent capital. We shall notice later that this was not altogether satisfactory.

Australian Ballot. The legislature of 1891 adopted the system of voting known as the Australian ballot. With some modifications it is the one in use today. Before this time it was often possible to know how an elector voted, as each political party had its own separate ballot. The new system provided that all party "tickets," or lists of candidates, should be printed upon one large sheet or ballot. This ballot is given to each voter, who takes it to a private "booth" where no one can see how he marks it, insuring secrecy of voting. It is possible also to vote for independent candidates by this method.

*General elections occur every even numbered year.

Hard Times. During the summer of 1893 a financial panic swept the United States, causing many failures. While the crops were very good during the preceding year, the prices were very low. Many people were badly in debt and when they could not borrow money they suffered severe losses. It took several years for South Dakota to get business on a sound basis again.

Taylor Defaults. It was very largely through bank failures that W. W. Taylor, state treasurer from 1901 to 1905, was unable to turn over to his successor the funds with which he had been entrusted. Unfortunately, he listened to the advice of some Chicago lawyers and on January 2, 1905, fled with all of the state funds in his possession. These he turned over to the Chicago lawyers, together with his personal possessions. He then fled to South America, while the lawyers tried to get the state to compromise on a settlement. He was in debt to the state \$367,000. The proposition was refused. Taylor then came back, gave up all his property and served two years in the penitentiary. Through some unfortunate court decisions the eastern signers of Taylor's bonds were not compelled to pay their obligations, but the South Dakota signers were. This worked great hardship to Governor Mellette and many others, who turned over to the state all of their property.

Prohibition Defeated. When the people adopted the constitution in 1889 they also adopted a provision which prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. In most parts of the state the prohibition laws were quite well enforced, but in some places the law was practically a "dead letter." Those opposed to prohibition made several attempts to get the legislature to submit an amendment to the constitution repealing this prohibition clause. The legislature of 1895 did this, and

at the following election, in 1896, prohibition was defeated.

Prohibition Adopted. For twenty years it was possible to sell intoxicating liquor in the state. Temperance laws, however, were passed from time to time, which greatly restricted the sale. In 1915 the legislature passed a prohibition amendment; this was voted upon in 1916 and carried. On July 1, 1917, the legalized saloon passed out of existence in South Dakota.

The Spanish War. In 1898 we had our war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba. The President called for troops and South Dakota responded with a larger number than was asked. The first Regiment, under Colonel Alfred S. Frost, was mustered in at Sioux Falls in May. This regiment, comprising thirteen companies with 1,008 men, was sent to the Philippine Islands, where they rendered distinguished service. Speaking of their service General McArthur said: "The record of the South Dakota regiment in the Philippines has no equal in military history, so far as I know." The total loss to the regiment during the war was twenty-three killed, one drowned, thirty-two deaths from disease, and sixty wounded. The regiment returned in October, 1899, being met at Aberdeen and at Yankton by President McKinley, the state officials and a host of enthusiastic admirers.

In addition to the First Regiment, five troops of cavalry were organized. They were called "Griggsby's Cowboys" for Colonel Melvin Griggsby, their commander. This regiment was ordered to Chickamauga and expected to get into service in Cuba, but the war closed before an opportunity for service was afforded.

North Carolina Bonds. During the period of railroad expansion in the United States, beginning about 1850, many states issued bonds for the building of extensive lines of railway. Shortly following the Civil War similar

enterprises were launched in the southern states, some by unscrupulous "promoters." Many of the states found themselves unable to pay the bonds when due, and it was impossible for the owners of the bonds to sue them without their consent.

In 1901 a man from New York presented South Dakota with \$10,000 in North Carolina bonds which that state had refused to pay when due. While an individual or private corporation could not sue North Carolina, a state could do so, and suit was commenced by this state against North Carolina. The principal and interest, amounting altogether to over \$22,000, were ordered by the federal court to be paid. It was hoped by owners of other state bonds which were refused payment that by presenting a few of these to South Dakota and threatening to present others, the debtor states would compromise on a payment. It was decided, however, that it was contrary to public policy for South Dakota to accept any more such gifts as involved a lawsuit with a sister state. It is interesting to note that in this state, and in many others, specific provision is made whereby the state may be sued by any person or corporation.

Campaign for Capital. The legislature of 1903 proposed a removal of the state capital from Pierre to Mitchell. This was to be submitted to a vote of the people in the election of 1904. A most remarkable campaign followed. The Chicago and North Western company is the only railway to Pierre, and was naturally very anxious to have the capital remain there. The great rival railroad in the state, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was equally anxious to have the capital removed to Mitchell, an important city on their line. Each railroad company began to issue passes* to different people to

*Since that time both the nation and the state have passed laws forbidding the indiscriminate granting of passes.

allow them to visit the city it advocated. At length the trains became so crowded that no attempt was made to collect tickets and for a few weeks before election people got on and off trains as they pleased. The people of Mitchell built a fine stone structure which they agreed to present to the state as a capitol building. Pierre triumphed and now that a magnificent capitol building has been erected there at great expense it is not at all likely that there will be further agitation of the subject.

The Capitol. The capitol building used during statehood until 1910 was a frame structure donated by the citizens of Pierre to the state. In 1910 the present splendid structure was completed at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. This amount is being paid from the proceeds of the sale of the 82,000 acres of land donated by the federal government for this purpose.

After Fifty Years. In 1911 Yankton celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the creation of Dakota Territory. Pioneer settlers came from all over the country and a splendid program was carried out, including an interesting historical pageant. The principal guest of honor was William Jayne, the first territorial governor, who journeyed from his home at Springfield, Illinois, to take part in the event.

The Mexican Border. In the early summer of 1916 our relations with Mexico became very strained. Raids had been repeatedly made by bands of armed Mexicans; our people had been killed and property taken or destroyed. A regiment of national guards from South Dakota was mobilized at Camp Hagman, near Redfield, where several weeks were spent in drill and training under the command of Colonel Boyd Wales. In July the regiment was sent to the Mexican border for guard duty. The record of the South Dakota regiment was a most

creditable one. The regiment was returned to South Dakota and mustered out in March, 1917.

STATE ADMINISTRATIONS.

ARTHUR C. MELLETTTE, the last territorial governor (1889) and first state governor (1889-93), was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1883 and took a prominent part in the events leading to the division of the territory and establishing statehood. It was during his administration that the Messiah trouble occurred, a period of hard times set in, and some western Indian lands were opened to settlement.

CHARLES H. SHELDON, 1893-7, was a farmer residing at Pierpont. It was during this period that the nation-wide financial panic of 1893 occurred. The state normal school at Springfield was organized in 1895.

ANDREW E. LEE, 1897-1901, a business man of Vermillion. It was during this period that prohibition of the liquor traffic was abandoned, the initiative and referendum was adopted, and the war with Spain occurred.

CHARLES N. HERREID, 1901-5, a former legislator and lieutenant governor, elected from Eureka and afterwards removing to Aberdeen. A number of changes and reforms in government were proposed, many of which have been adopted. An era of great prosperity in the state began about this time and the title "The Sunshine State" became its nickname. The college of law was established at the state university, the Northern Normal and Industrial School was organized at Aberdeen (1902), the State Department of History was created, many educational changes for the better were made, a magnificent sanitarium for soldiers was founded by the federal government at Hot Springs, considerable railway extension was begun and many other substantial improvements were made. In 1904 a portion of the Rosebud Indian reservation was opened for settlement and several thousand settlers poured into that rich agricultural region.

SAMUEL H. ELROD, 1905-7, a lawyer of Clark and a member of the constitutional convention of 1883. During this period work on the new capitol was begun and unusual economy prevailed in governmental administration. Railroads were extended west of the Missouri and the Belle Fourche irrigation plan was begun.

COE I. CRAWFORD, 1907-9, a lawyer and former attorney-general of Huron. Mr. Crawford headed a "reform" administration and many new laws were passed relative to divorce reform, railroads, nominations, etc., and some new offices were created. A disastrous fire occurred at the Homestake mine in 1907.

ROBERT S. VESSEY, 1909-13, a merchant and former legislator of Wessington Springs. Large portions of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian reservations were opened to settlement in 1909 and thousands of settlers poured into that region. Several new counties were organized. There was a poor crop of small grains in that region and in many other portions of the state in 1910 and a still

poorer crop in 1911. In each of these years, however, South Dakota produced more new wealth than in any year prior to 1906, the total amount in 1911 being \$139,281,000. The tuberculosis sanitarium was established at Custer in 1909.

FRANK M. BYRNE, 1913-17, a former legislator and lieutenant governor. A period of general prosperity and progress. A number of laws have recently been passed looking to the protection of bank depositors and investors in various securities. The creating of the tax commission, the passing of an inheritance tax, a bank guarantee law, and agricultural legislation are among the important measures enacted during this administration.

PETER NORBECK, 1917-, a former legislator and lieutenant governor, of Redfield. The first native born governor.

CHAPTER XXV

SOUTH DAKOTA TODAY

Pioneer Privations and Present Prosperity. Looking over old files of newspapers published between 1860 and 1880, one will find such topics as "Famines in Kansas," "Failures in Dakota," and "The Poor Farmer of the Northwest." Those pioneer days of the dugout, and of lonesomeness and suffering, are now happily in the past, and no parts of the world enjoy such a steady prosperity as these rich agricultural north central states.

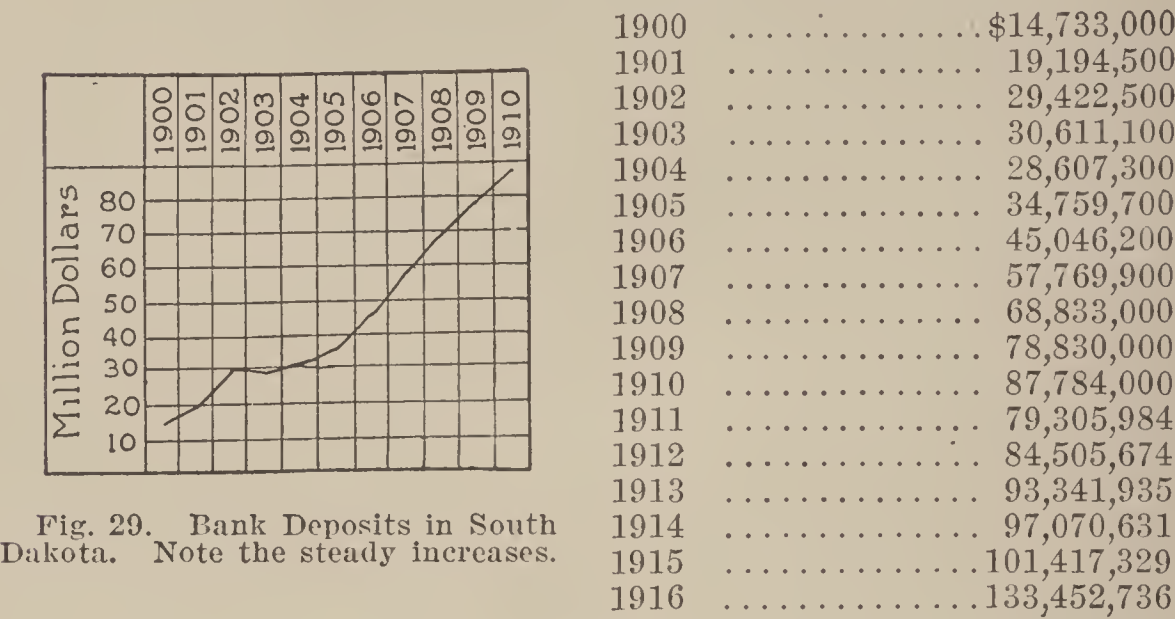
Rich Soil and Seasonal Rains. In our study of the surface of South Dakota, we noticed the clays of the glacial drift east of the Missouri river and the fine mud deposits in ancient shallow seas to the west. When covered with vegetable mould, these make the richest soils known. In the chapter on climate, mention is made of the abundance of rain during the growing months. The combination of the fertile soil and favorable climate and an industrious and thrifty class of people explains why this is a "Land of Plenty."

NEW WEALTH PRODUCED IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1900-1917.

1900	.....\$106,500,000	1909	.....\$202,362,000
1901	.....113,652,750	1910	.....181,881,000
1902	.....119,949,000	1911	.....139,281,840
1903	.....136,124,000	1912	.....192,237,000
1904	.....116,792,000	1913	.....190,991,000
1905	.....126,686,261	1914	.....212,423,000
1906	.....145,821,831	1915	.....244,163,000
1907	.....160,232,344	1916	.....267,222,000
1908	.....185,434,430	1917	.....568,094,000

One of the best possible evidences of the steady growth in prosperity is the amount of money deposited in the banks of the state. Note the increase from year to year.

BANK DEPOSITS IN SOUTH DAKOTA, 1900-1914.



Crops. Corn is the principal crop of the United States and usually of South Dakota. Most of the corn produced in this state is raised in the southeastern part, though it is successfully grown in every portion.

CORN PALACE. At Mitchell there is maintained a fair each year in a "Corn Palace," a large structure completely covered with corn, arranged in the form of pictures and emblems. It most beautifully testifies to the abundance of this product in South Dakota.

Name some of the uses and varieties of corn. What is considered a good yield in your county? Explain the advantages of frequent cultivation of corn.

In pioneer days wheat was almost the only crop raised, and it ranks only second to corn today.

Hay, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, speltz, and rye are other crops in the usual order of their value. The kinds of hay most commonly used as the native wild grasses, bromus (a bunch grass obtained from Russia), timothy, and clover. Alfalfa, a kind of clover, is beginning to be raised in great quantities. It has a great variety of uses,



Fig. 31. A South Dakota Cornfield.

Fig. 32. Range Steers Shipped From Belle Fourche. They were grass fed only, but topped Chicago market for the year, up to the time they were sold, in September, 1909.

Fig. 33. Plowing Scene in South Dakota. Eighty acres per day is fair average for these two steam outfits.

Fig. 34. Artesian Well on the "Powers Farm," Edmunds County.



Fig. 35. Corn Palace, Mitchell.



Fig. 37. Vegetables of all kinds do well in South Dakota. The pumpkins shown in this picture were grown in Butte County, near Belle Fourche.



Fig. 36. Every village is a great grain shipping center. Line of grain elevators at Avon.

for beef and dairy cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and the bees make honey from its blossoms.

Live Stock. The native buffalo grass is very nutritious and when it dries in the latter part of summer and early fall it "cures" naturally and makes excellent hay. Most grass if not cut at the right time withers and has little value. The native prairie grass may be cut until the snow flies, and cattle, horses, and sheep graze all winter and thrive with no other feed. It was these favorable conditions which early made the Dakota prairies famous for herding. While the farmer has gradually crowded the cowboy to the more western plains, the value of the live stock raised each year is greater than that of corn. Better grades of live stock have been introduced, and it is a very common thing for South Dakota cattle and hogs to "top the market" at Chicago and other stockyard centers. Dairying constitutes a very important source of wealth, yielding a steady and sure income.

Minerals. The Black Hills region is rich in many kinds of ores, especially gold. Many mines are operated with great success, the most famous one being the Homestake mine at the city of Lead. Silver, mica, lead, spodumene (used in making lithia salts), tungsten (used for hardening steel and aluminum), tin, copper, iron, manganese (used to increase the hardness of steel), graphite (used in pencils), and other rare and valuable minerals are also found in this region. The mica industry at Custer is said to be one of the most extensive in the United States. Very valuable beds of gypsum (used in making cement and plaster) are found in the "red valley," especially at Hot Springs. Onyx, agates, garnets, and other valuable gems are also found in the Hills.

Many valuable building stones are found in this region, marble, limestone, and sandstone being the most impor-

tant. In the southeastern part of the state, especially at Dell Rapids and Sioux Falls, is found a beautiful pink quartzite. This is a building stone that resembles in appearance granite and is very hard and durable.

The "Niobrara" chalkstone, which is found in abundance from Chamberlain to Yankton, makes a very high grade of portland cement. At a great many places in the state there is clay suitable for making brick. There are somewhat extensive coal deposits, principally lignite, in the northwestern portion of the state, but as yet they are worked only for local uses.

Eggs and Poultry. People do not usually appreciate the immense value of these products. Several million dollars' worth are produced each year in this state—another sure and steady source of wealth.

Natural Gas. In many places the artesian water has natural gas in it, and by means of a tank this is separated and used for fuel and light. It is used most extensively at Pierre.

People. The early settlers of South Dakota came from other northern states, principally from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota, and from northern Europe. The proportion of foreign born persons is between fifteen and twenty per cent. About one-half of our population have foreign-born parents; most of them came to this country from Norway, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Canada, and Denmark, though many other countries are represented. Few came to South Dakota from the ranks of the very rich or the very poor, practically all being of the well-to-do, industrious, enterprising, healthy pioneer type. It is this class of God-fearing, earnest, and progressive people that makes up the citizenship of the state today.

A Law-abiding Citizenship. The census shows that about one-third of our people were born in this state. This third comprises, as a rule, the young people. Now

in the older states the majority of the crimes are committed by young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six. It is a source of great pride that the native-born sons and daughters of South Dakota instead of committing a large proportion of the crimes which occur within the state, are responsible for only *one-thirtieth* of the crimes. The state ranks among the very best in the nation in its criminal record, but this fact is even of greater significance. It clearly shows the character of the people who make up the life and progress of the state. This fact also contains a bright prophecy of an increasingly better future. The great majority of our small criminal class are from the people who "drift" into the state for temporary employment. The sons and daughters of the pioneers and of those who came here to make homes have inherited the sturdy virtues of their parents.

Farm Life. Life on the farm in years gone by was usually one of unending toil and had few comforts. This has all changed. With rural routes bringing the daily mail, and telephones throughout the country, the farmer no longer lives apart from the world. Prosperous times have brought labor-saving machinery, automobiles and good driving horses, comfortable houses with modern conveniences, and the farmer has nearly every advantage of the city dweller, with none of the noise, discomfort and high taxes of crowded cities. Thousands of farmers of South Dakota have artesian wells, furnishing an abundance of wholesome water under pressure so that they may pipe their houses and barns, and many run motors which generate electricity to furnish a flood of light in the house, yard, and barn. To be sure, there is hard work to be done, but this is true of every occupation if one would be successful. There is no place where there is a better opportunity to apply intelligence and education than on the farm.

Educational Institutions. There is probably no state in the Union and no other portion of the world which has so many higher educational institutions in proportion to population as South Dakota. Every boy and girl in the state should know of these educational centers. The teacher's desk or school library should contain catalogues which are sent free by the schools.

A state board of regents has charge of the following institutions supported by the state: the State University at Vermillion; the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Brookings, the State School of Mines at Rapid City, the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen; state normal schools at Madison, Spearfish, and Springfield.

The principal denominational colleges and schools are Yankton College (Congregational) at Yankton; Redfield College (Congregational) at Redfield; Sioux Falls College (Baptist) at Sioux Falls; Huron College (Presbyterian) at Huron; Dakota Wesleyan University (Methodist) at Mitchell; Columbus College (Catholic) at Chamberlain; Augustana College (Scandinavian Lutheran) at Canton; Eureka College (German Lutheran) at Eureka; Lutheran Normal School at Sioux Falls; All Saints School (Episcopal) at Sioux Falls; Westington Springs Seminary (Free Methodist) at Westington Springs; Ward Academy (Congregational) at Academy; Plainview Academy (Adventist) at Redfield; Freeman College (Mennonite) at Freeman.

There are many schools throughout the state for the education of the Indians. The federal government operates four industrial schools for Indians in South Dakota. These are at Flandreau, Pierre, Rapid City, and Springfield.

Other Institutions. A state board of charities and corrections has charge of the following public institu-



Fig. 39. State University, Vermillion.



Fig. 40. State College, Brookings.



Fig. 41. State School of Mines, Rapid City.



Fig. 42. State Normal School, Springfield.



Fig. 43. State Normal School, Spearfish.



Fig. 44. State Normal School, Madison.

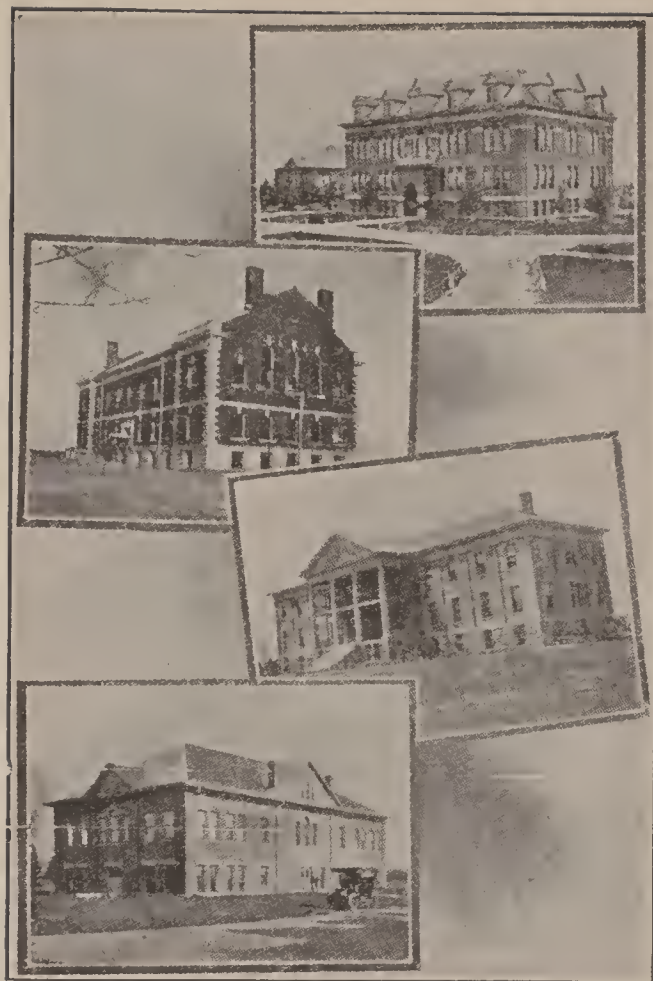


Fig. 45. Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.



Fig. 46. Huron College.



Fig. 47. Yankton College.



Fig. 48. Dakota Wesleyan University.
Mitchell.



Fig. 49. Redfield College.



Fig. 50. Sioux Falls College.



Fig. 51. Augustana College, Canton.

tions: the State School for the Deaf at Sioux Falls, the State School for the Blind at Gary, the State Training School at Plankinton, the State Prison at Sioux Falls, the State Hospital for the Insane at Yankton, and the School for the Feeble-Minded at Redfield.

The State Soldiers' Home is located at Hot Springs and the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Custer.

CHAPTER XXVI

DAKOTA'S WONDERLAND

A Traveler's Story of the Black Hills. We arrived in Hot Springs, in the southern Hills, late one dark night in summer. Early in the morning I arose, eager to see the wonderful country my friends had told me I should see. Looking out of my hotel window I saw a great bank of bright red earth, crowned with dark evergreens. Off to the right was a gulch filled with pines, the same red earth showing on each side. Could it be true—was the very earth different out here?

I hastily dressed and started on a walk to view this wonderland. Yes, the whole earth was red, save where the green grass and dark evergreens covered it. Off to the right was Battle Mountain, and I got a glimpse of the beautiful buildings and grounds of the national sanitarium for soldiers. To my left the way led up to the state home for soldiers.

I followed a clear, sparkling mountain stream up its valley. Going across on a plank, I stooped to pick out of its rippling waters a pretty stone. The moment that I touched the water my hand was jerked back by reflex action—the water was hot! It was not boiling, to be sure, but was distinctly warm. "O yes," I said aloud, "this is Hot Springs."

All over the city are sanitariums and hospitals. "There must be lots of sick folks here," I thought. Then I remembered that when I went to register at the hotel the night before the man ahead of me asked the clerk to write his name for him, holding up a hand all crooked and stiff with rheumatism. This was the famous health resort.



Fig. 24. Head of Cottonwood Draw, in Center of the "Bad Lands."
Layers of Sandstone in Clay Beds. The Sandstone Protects the
Clay From Weathering and Wearing Away. The Isolated
Caps Are Called "Ostrich Heads."

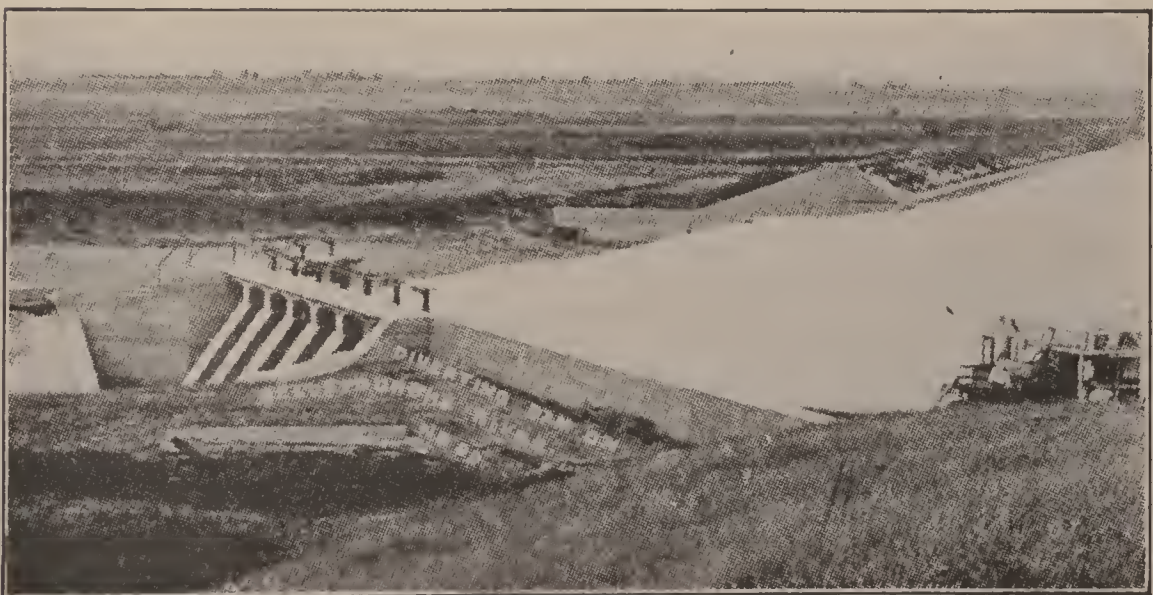


Fig. 25. Government Diverting Dam Near Belle Fourche.



Fig. 26. A Scene in the Black Hills—Sioux Pass.



Fig. 27. In the Northern Part of Deadwood. "Upturned and overlapping layers of rock."

The next day we drove out to Wind Cave and clambered down its winding passages to a depth of a thousand feet beneath the surface. Truly, we were in a wonderland.

A delightful railroad journey was taken from Hot Springs northward. We soon left the beautiful red valley, and though much of the time we were passing beautiful fields we realized we were climbing higher. Huge hills of slate were passed and occasionally mammoth rocks of granite.

At length we arrived at Custer. Near here gold was discovered in 1874. We visited the mica works, where great quantities of mica are prepared for the market. We saw great slabs of mica almost as large as a table top. From Custer we were driven to Sylvan lake, a beautiful lake formed by damming up a gulch in the mountains. Here are piled up great granite rocks many, many times as large as a house. From here we went to the top of Harney Peak, a difficult climb. We now stood 7,742 feet above the sea, higher than any point in the United States east of the Mississippi. Next day we visited the tuberculosis sanitarium maintained by the state.

From Custer we journeyed to Lead, the largest city in the Black Hills. This city gets its name from the miner's term lead (pronounced leed), or lode, which means a vein of ore. It is well named, for all around and under the city are vast gold ore deposits. Not far from the depot we saw a sign marked "5,280 feet." We were a mile above sea-level and we remembered that in Denver we had noted a similar sign. Some of the streets are very steep and the houses in portions of the city are arranged in tiers, the houses on one street being higher than the tops of the houses on the street below.

The places of principal interest in Lead are those connected with the Homestake mine, located right in the

heart of the city. This is the largest gold mine in the world operated by a single company. About half a million dollars' worth of gold is obtained here every month. This is nearly one-twelfth of all the gold mined in the United States.

The ore is a dark looking rock taken from various depths, some of the "levels" being many hundreds of feet beneath the surface. The ore is pounded to a fine powder under "stamps" and washed over pans covered with mercury. The mercury retains most of the gold, which is afterwards separated from the mercury by distillation (heating until the mercury evaporates). About three-fourths of the gold from the Homestake ore is thus obtained. The ore is then washed down to great tanks in which a chemical called cyanide of potassium is poured, and this dissolves nearly all the gold which escapes the mercury plates. A further treatment called the "sliming process" is also given the ore under water pressure to recover the very small proportion of gold which is still left in it. Several thousand men are employed in this great mine.

Although the city of Deadwood is only about three miles from Lead, in order to make the journey it is necessary to travel several miles to avoid slopes too steep for the train or the trolley car. The city is picturesquely located in Whitewood Canyon. Deadwood was a famous mining and trading center in the pioneer days. A United States assay office is located here, to which gold and silver bullion may be taken for tests as to purity.

"Don't miss seeing the Spearfish Canyon," everyone told us, so we inquired how far it was to Spearfish from Deadwood.

"That depends upon how you measure the distance," we were told. "Ten miles as the crow flies, thirty-nine miles by rail and three and one-half hours by train."

Three and one-half hours seemed a long time in which to travel thirty-nine miles by train, but when we saw how steep were the grades by long horseshoe and letter S curves we realized that climbing mountains is no small task. The beautiful scenery is beyond description—the stately pines and cedars, the sparkling mountain trout-filled streams, the deep canyons, the long vistas with bright walled precipices, and dark mountain backgrounds, the Bridal Veil falls of the Spearfish river.

Spearfish is located near the mouth of the canyon. About it are fertile bottom lands many of which are irrigated. At the edge of the city is located a state normal school and nearby is a United States fish hatchery.

From Spearfish we drove over the foothills to Belle Fourche (pronounced bel foorsh). Near here the federal government has built a great dam across the Belle Fourche river. This dam is over a mile long. The water is thus raised to a higher level and is diverted in ditches to the neighboring land for irrigation. About 100,000 acres of land are thus made very productive.

We went by train from here back to Rapid City, keeping our eyes glued to the window, for we did not want to miss a single view of the foothills, gulches, and the distant mountains, looking dark by reason of the growth of pines and spruces. It is this dark coat of evergreen that gives the region the name "Black Hills."

At Rapid City we visited the large Indian school and the state school of mines. While here we were advised by all means to take the trip to Mystic on the Crouch Line. A most wonderful trip it proved to be. The railroad winds back and forth up the canyon of Rapid Creek, overhung by steep, high walls of beautifully colored layers of sandstone, shale, limestone, and slate. In some places the canyon is so deep and the walls are so steep that the sunshine never reaches the bottom. As we got

farther up the canyon the layers of sandstone, limestone, and shale disappeared and great masses of slate and granite appeared.

Most of the way I stood on the steps of the coach to get a better view. In one place the grade was particularly steep, and though the little engine was toiling and panting hard, the train moved quite slowly. Suddenly my eye spied, near the railroad, a small slab of rock that looked all spotted. Instantly I remembered I had heard of the gems found in the Hills, and jumped off the steps, ran back and picked up the stone and then sprinted up the track to overtake the train. I succeeded in doing so, and as I sat on the upper step, trying to catch my breath, I examined my find. The first glance showed that my efforts and risk had been abundantly rewarded. The stone was fairly peppered with red garnets about the size of small currants, a veritable pudding stone of garnets!

As we got into our berths at Rapid City that night to sleep comfortably while the train took us to our eastern South Dakota homes, our minds reviewed the delightful experiences in this Dakota wonderland. Our imagination pictured again the beautiful red valley surrounding the Hills, the irrigated farms and orchards, the delightful and health-giving climate, the dark caves and canyons, the beautiful pines and spruces, the multi-colored rocks, and the great natural wealth. As the train rumbled along toward the plains the thought kept recurring, "what a wonderful state this is"; and the second stanza of the South Dakota song sang itself over and over again:

"South Dakota, land of plenty,
To health and wealth the open door;
Land of fertile plain and prairie,
Mountains filled with gems and ore.
South Dakota, land of sunshine,
Under God the people rule."

CHAPTER XXVII

BAD-FOR-TRAVELING LANDS

The Badlands. The early French travelers named this region "Mauvaise Terres," meaning thereby "bad-for-traveling lands," or, as we usually call them, badlands. This name is somewhat misleading, as the land is not at all bad, but is usually fertile, excepting where it is so steep that vegetation is washed off and soil cannot be formed. In the level portions the nutritious buffalo grass grows and supports great herds of cattle. Good water may be usually found in shallow wells and considerable farming is carried on in this region.

The largest badland area in the state lies southeast of the Black Hills and extends into Nebraska and Wyoming. This region is called the Big Badlands.

Following is an interesting description of the view from Sheep Mountain:*

"Much of the view from the top of Sheep Mountain, which projects five hundred to six hundred feet above the lower valleys, is hopelessly indescribable. Far away cattle may be seen feeding on levels of green, and here and there distant dots in ruffled squares indicate the new abodes of sturdy homesteaders. Immediately about all is still. The sharp eye may possibly detect a remnant bunch of mountain sheep, once numerous in this locality, but quickly and quietly they steal to cover among the intricate recesses of the crumbling precipices. The song birds seem to respect the solitude. Only an occasional eagle screams out a word of curiosity or defiance as he sails majestically across the maze of projecting points and bottomless pits.

"Magnificent ruins of a great silent city seem painted in delicate shades of cream and pink and buff and green. Domes, towers, minarets and spires decorate gorgeous cathedrals and palaces and present dimensions little dreamed of by the architects of the ancients. At first there may come a feeling of the incongruous or grotesque, but

*Taken from "The Badland Formations of the Black Hills Region," by President C. C. O'Harra of the South Dakota School of Mines, Bulletin No. 9, p. 14.

studying more closely the meaning of every feature, the spirit of this marvelous handiwork of the Great Creator develops and vistas of beauty appear.”

Long, long ages ago there were great salt seas covering what is now the western plains. Great deposits of fine mud and sand were made in these waters. The sea bottom arose and became dry land. These deposits are now the rock layers underlying the plains. Many fresh water lakes were formed and into them and over the plains were washed fine clays. Later, streams carried sediments into the region and the winds spread fine sand and dust over it. The fossil remains of many animals, some of them very large, have been found in these deposits. An uplift of the whole western plain occurred. The Rockies and the dome, which developed into the Black Hills, were uplifted.

In the badlands the surface is made up of very fine clay, with occasional layers of harder stone. The rainfall is not very great, but comes in heavy showers, and there are no trees, shrubs, or deep-rooted plants to hold the soft surface together. Under these conditions the ordinary weathering forces produce a very irregular surface, every rain washing out tiny canyons and ravines.

President O’Harra, in his valuable bulletin, explains the development of the region as follows:

“The badlands of the Black Hills region are the result of erosion, controlled in part by climatic conditions and in part by the stratigraphic and lithologic nature of the deposits. There is too frequent lack of appreciation of the work of common disintegrating and carrying agents and many an individual speculates upon the mighty upheavals and the terrible volcanic forces that to him have produced the wonderful ruggedness of the badlands, when the real work, so far at least as immediate topography is concerned, wholly apart from the forces of vulcanism, have been performed under a kindly sun and through benevolent combination by ordinary winds and frosts and rains, and to a lesser degree by plants and animals.

“What the earliest beginnings may have been is not known. Suffice it to say that then, as now, the sun shone, the winds blew, and the rains came, and such irregularities as may have existed influenced in

some degree the earliest run off. Season by season the elements weakened the uplifted sediments, and little by little the growing streams etched their way into the yielding surface. In time lateral tributaries pushed their way into the interstream areas and these tributaries in turn developed smaller branches, the series continuing with ever increasing complexity to the delicate etching at the top of the highest levels.

“All the important streams, the Little Missouri, the Grand, the Moreau, the Cheyenne, and the Belle Fourche, the Bad and the White rivers, give indications of an eventful history, but for this there is little opportunity for discussion here. Cheyenne river and White river are the chief factors today in the production and continuation of the badland features, and of these White river clings most closely to its task. The Cheyenne has already cleared its valley of the badlands deposits except in the important locality southeast of the Black Hills and in the western Pine Ridge area beyond the headwaters of White river, and even in these areas the main stream has cut entirely through the formations and in most places deeply into the underlying black cretaceous shales. White river, on the other hand, for more than fifty miles of its middle course, meanders across a wide alluvial bottom, underlain by badland sediments, while its many-branched head and all of the larger tributaries from the south and many from the north continue to gnaw vigorously into deposits that retain much of their original thickness.”

CHAPTER XXVIII

CLIMATE

Seasons. South Dakota has a continental climate, which differs from oceanic climate by having greater changes in temperature. The usual seasons of the temperate zone—spring, summer, fall and winter—are found here. Spring and fall are somewhat shorter than in the eastern portion of the United States, March often being a winter month and summer coming quickly in May. Winter sometimes sets in at about Thanksgiving time. Occasionally, however, we have an early spring, with seeding in March, and frequently there is little winter weather until Christmas time.

AVERAGE DATES OF KILLING FROSTS.

City.	Last in Spring.	First in Fall.	True Summer.
Aberdeen	May 21	Sept. 18	120 days
Brookings	May 22	Sept. 18	119 "
Huron	May 12	Sept. 20	131 "
Sioux Falls.....	May 12	Sept. 19	130 "
Yankton	May 2	Oct. 3	154 "
Pierre	April 30	Sept. 30	153 "
Rapid City.....	May 6	Sept. 26	143 "
Spearfish	May 9	Sept. 27	141 "
St. Paul*	April 27	Oct. 3	159 "

Temperatures. The average temperature for the entire state is about 45° for the year. The western half of

* Cities of other states are given in some of the tables for comparison. All records are those of the United States Weather Bureau. Temperatures are of the Fahrenheit scale.

the state is slightly warmer than the eastern half. The average is 45.6° in the west and 45.5° in the east. The following table gives a good idea of the temperature as recorded by the United States Weather Bureau:

TEMPERATURES.

City.	Year records began.	Average annual temperature.	Lowest ever recorded	Highest ever recorded.
Aberdeen	1890	41.9	—46	111
Alexandria	1882	45.2	—38	110
Brookings	1888	42.5	—41	104
Clark	1889	42.6	—40	108
Greenwood	1893	48.9	—37	111
Highmore	1887	44.7	—40	108
Huron	1881	43.3	—43	108
Milbank	1890	42.8	—38	107
Pierre	1891	46.7	—40	110
Rapid City	1888	46.3	—34	106
Sioux Falls	1890	44.7	—42	108
Spearfish	1889	46.4	—30	105
Yankton	1873	46.6	—34	107
St. Paul	1836	43.9	—41	104

January is the coldest month, though the coldest days are sometimes in December or in February. The average temperature for the state for January is 16.4° . The lowest temperature averages— 33° , although occasionally it gets as low as -40° , though such temperatures are rare and remain so low for only a few hours, when the air is very still.

July is the warmest month, the average temperature for the state being 72° . The highest temperatures are often over 100° , although such temperatures occur only on one or two days, and then for only a few hours in the afternoon. It is very rare that the evenings of even the hottest days are uncomfortably warm; usually summer nights are delightfully cool.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES.

City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Aberdeen	10.9	11.1	24.9	44.5	55.8	65.6	71.2	69.0	59.2	45.6	28.5	16.9
Huron	19.5	12.9	26.7	44.6	57.3	66.6	71.5	69.1	59.6	44.7	27.4	15.7
Pierre	17.9	18.1	30.8	47.8	58.1	68.2	74.8	73.4	63.6	50.7	33.3	23.8
Rapid City . . .	22.9	22.2	31.1	45.6	54.0	63.7	70.7	70.0	61.2	49.2	35.4	29.4
Yankton	16.4	19.2	31.1	47.3	59.2	68.6	73.7	72.2	63.1	50.6	33.9	23.5
St. Paul	11.9	15.4	28.2	45.8	57.7	67.2	72.0	69.7	60.5	48.4	31.0	18.8

Winds. South Dakota lies in the zone of prevailing westerlies. Usually the surface air lying over the state is that which comes from the Rocky mountains, and hence has the dryness and crispness of mountain air. The moisture comes principally from the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic ocean in the winds which "back in" to the prevailing drift of air from west to east across the United States.

Cyclones and Anticyclones. As explained in any physical geography, there are two kinds of general disturbances in the air of this zone—low pressure storms of warm, damp, rising air, or cyclones, and high pressure storms of cool, dry, descending air, or anticyclones. These are huge eddies in the atmosphere, sometimes covering one-half of the United States, and they always travel toward the east. A glance at any daily weather map of the United States will usually show several such cyclones and anticyclones, the center of the cyclone being marked "low" and that of the anticyclone "high." These storms follow each other with considerable regularity, each one taking three or four days to cross over a given place. A few days of warm weather occur, with occasional clouds and showers, while a cyclone is passing over the state, followed by three or four days of the colder, clearer air of the anticyclone. In New England these follow each other more rapidly, making the climate much more changeable than it is here. An occasional long, hot spell in summer is due to a slow movement of a

cyclone or to the influence of a second one closely following.

Tornadoes. The cyclone should not be confused with the tornado, the correct term for the small, violent and destructive storm which sometimes occurs within the area covered by a cyclone. *A tornado is a small part of a cyclone and is due to the presence of very moist air and intense heat.* Owing to the dryness of South Dakota air, tornadoes are very rare here.

Chinook* Winds. These are frequent in the western part of the state, especially in winter. They are hot,† dry winds from the eastern slope of the Rockies. These winds usually occur often enough to keep the western grazing plains free from snow, for the nutritious Buffalo grass makes splendid grazing the year round. The rise in temperature when the Chinook winds blow is sometimes very rapid and snow disappears in a few hours.

“First a puff of heat, summer-like in comparison with what had existed for two weeks, and we run to our instrument shelter to observe the temperature. Up goes the mercury, 34° in seven minutes. Now the cattle stop traveling, and with muzzles turned toward the wind low with satisfaction. Weary with two weeks’ standing on their feet they lie down in the snow, for they know that their salvation has come; that now their bodies will not freeze to the ground. The temperature has risen to 38°, the great expanse of snow is becoming damp and honeycombed by the hot winds, and we retire satisfied that the ‘Chinook’ is a genuine and lasting one.”—A. B. Coe, Monthly Weather Review, November, 1896.

Blizzards. The blizzards (snow accompanied by high northerly wind), which sometimes sweep over the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa and many other states, are severe storms which may occur to the east of an anticyclone.

* Pronounced *shee-nook'*, the name of a tribe of Indians in Oregon.

† Whenever air ascends it expands, and expansion of the air cools it one degree for every 183 feet of ascent. This is the principal cause of rain. Now when a low pressure storm passes along the eastern slope of the Rockies the air flows over them and through the passes from the Pacific coast. As the air flows down the eastern slope it is warmed by compression just as it was cooled by expansion on the western slope. When vapor changes to liquid, heat is always released. The Chinook wind thus gets its heat in these two ways (a) by compression, and (b) by the release of heat in the upper air during the rain on the western slope.

If there is loose snow on the ground and a strong wind blows, it may become a blinding blizzard, which lasts a day or two, piling the snow in drifts. These blizzards do not occur very often in South Dakota, several winters sometimes passing without a severe one. Modern conveniences are now so common that the dread of the blizzard of pioneer days has almost disappeared.

Wind Velocity. There is a common error concerning the winds of the prairie states—a belief that they are more severe than they are in reality. The average rate of winds, as recorded by the United States Weather Bureau at Pierre is 9.3 miles per hour;* at Rapid City, 8.1; at Yankton, 8.4; at Huron, 11.6. Comparing these with 11.3 at Minneapolis, 13.2 at New York, 13.6 at Duluth and 17.0 at Chicago, we see that the winds are not so severe or constant as many people believe. The reason why they seem more severe is because of the lack of forests and other wind protection, which as time passes is being overcome. When large groves are found on every farm and each town and city looks from the distance like a forest, the winds will be no more annoying in these prairie states than they are in central United States.

Rainfall. It has been thoroughly shown that the average rainfall is enough for farming by modern methods over practically the entire state. As in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and other agricultural states, the years with not enough rainfall are rare, and the state is now so prosperous that an occasional wheat failure does not cause the great loss which occurred in pioneer days, when everything depended upon that one crop.

Three important facts should be borne in mind in connection with rainfall in South Dakota: 1. Our rainy sum-

* The instruments are placed as high up in the air as possible, above all buildings and trees. The unusual heights at which they are placed in New York and Chicago partly explain the great velocities there.

mers. 2. The saving of the moisture by forests and other plants. 3. Modern diversified farming.

Rainy Summers. The rainfall at Yankton averages 26 inches a year; at Naples, Italy, it averages about 40 inches. If the soil and temperature at Naples are as favorable as at Yankton one might think that conditions for agriculture must be very much better at Naples than at Yankton. But a glance at Fig. 28 shows that Naples has very dry summers, having only two inches in June and July, whereas these are the rainy months at Yankton. In June we have more rain in South Dakota than we do all winter long (snow is melted and measured as

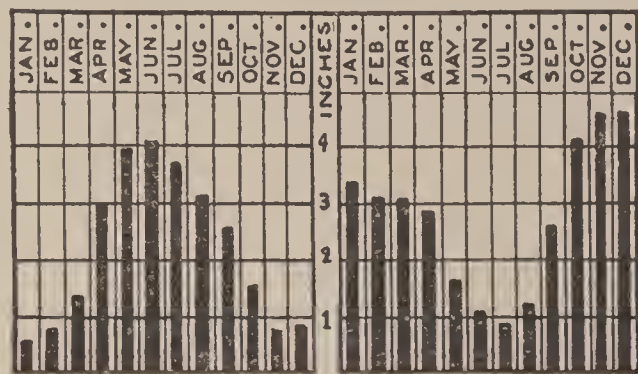


Fig. 28. Rainy summers at Yankton; dry summers at Naples, Italy.

rain), and this is just when we need rain for our growing crops. In winter Naples gets heavy rains, but they are not valuable for agriculture. They must irrigate in southern Italy to get crops. If you know the rainfall of a region you cannot tell whether it is favorable for farming *unless you know when the rain falls.*

A Favorable Comparison. That in South Dakota we have enough rainfall during the growing and ripening months of April, May, June, July and August is shown in a comparison of the average rainfall for many years during these months in a few selected cities of South Dakota and a few in the rich agricultural portion of the Great Lake region.

City.	Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Total.
Centerville	11	1.74	4.35	4.92	4.72	3.48	19.21
Aberdeen	20	3.46	3.79	4.43	3.06	3.12	17.86
Yankton	37	2.94	3.93	4.02	3.77	3.15	17.81
Flandreau	20	2.51	4.23	4.46	2.98	3.35	17.53
Sioux Falls.....	20	2.52	4.33	4.44	3.11	2.98	17.38
Buffalo, N. Y.....	77	2.48	3.18	2.99	3.20	2.98	14.83
Detroit, Mich.....	40	2.21	3.28	3.82	3.49	2.73	15.53
Milwaukee, Wis....	40	2.76	3.39	3.62	3.10	2.84	15.71
Erie, Pa.....	37	2.43	3.54	3.76	3.10	3.11	15.94
Chicago, Ill.....	40	2.72	3.63	3.52	3.62	3.02	16.51

These South Dakota cities have greater rainfall than most places in the state, *but the average for the entire state* during the five growing months is 14.55 inches, while that of the state of Michigan, right in the midst of the Great Lakes, is only 14.33 inches. South Dakota does not receive as much snow in winter or rain in the fall and spring as Michigan and other states to the east and southeast, but the ground here remains frozen all winter and there is very little evaporation until in the spring. *When the moisture which is in the ground in the spring is kept in by cultivation with the disc and harrow, the growing season is just as favorable for splendid crops in South Dakota as in the states having greater winter rains.*

Year—	Chicago	Buffalo	Yankton	Aberdeen	Regularity of Rains.—
1890	3.25	5.28	3.59	7.54	Even though our summer rains are abundant it might be thought that dry summers are more frequent here than in the north central states. The rainfall records of the United States Weather Bureau do not show this to be the case. South Dakota has no more frequent dry summers than the states bordering the Great Lakes. The month of June is the critical one for rainfall. A dry June usually means a short crop. The rainfall for this month for twenty-one years at such widely separated cities as Aberdeen and
1891	2.42	1.64	4.97	2.76	
1892	10.58	9.52	2.95	5.36	
1893	3.59	1.65	3.22	1.29	
1894	1.96	3.45	1.48	4.65	
1895	1.79	1.52	5.69	7.55	
1896	2.82	1.46	3.28	6.26	
1897	3.60	1.95	2.49	4.40	
1898	5.30	2.14	4.08	0.94	
1899	2.71	0.69	2.51	7.14	
1900	2.06	1.22	1.88	1.71	
1901	2.42	1.39	6.84	5.82	
1902	6.45	4.20	5.03	3.92	Yankton compare very favorably with similar records for Chicago and Buffalo. Count the number of years when less than two inches of rain fell in each of the cities; when less than three inches fell.
1903	1.62	3.95	3.35	1.50	
1904	0.55	2.83	2.35	5.09	
1905	3.27	3.45	3.68	7.40	
1906	1.87	1.77	2.62	2.66	
1907	3.64	1.91	6.08	3.02	
1908	1.48	2.45	5.03	5.20	
1909	5.09	1.05	5.50	2.77	
1910	0.91	1.05	1.85	3.00	

The rainfall in the month of June.

Plant Cover. The importance of protection against evaporation is very great. It has been shown that thirteen inches of water during a year is enough in the hot climate of California *if there is complete protection against evaporation*. Forests are of great value in keeping moisture in the soil by preventing evaporation. There is no evidence that forests increase rainfall, but anyone who has gone into the woods after a rain knows how wet the ground stays for a long time after the prairie has become dry. Where there is no forest or plant cover for the soil, more water evaporates and more runs off.

Modern Farming. The effect of cultivating the soil in closing the tiny cracks and opening is to prevent evaporation. Cultivating the soil cannot possibly increase rainfall, but it does keep more moisture in the soil, so the effect is just the same. An actual experiment showed that nearly 200 tons of water were saved by cultivation on each acre of land, a saving equal to an inch and three-fourths of rainfall; and all of this *in just one week*.* Examine a wheat field the day following a rain and you will find millions of tiny cracks broken through the crust. These permit much moisture to escape. Because a corn field can be cultivated during the early growing season and a wheat field cannot, corn is much better for saving moisture than wheat.

The farmers of South Dakota have learned the importance of mixed or diversified farming. When rust seriously injured the wheat crop in some portions of the middle west in 1904, it did comparatively little damage, because corn, oats, barley, speltz, millet and forage crops, stock and dairy interests, were the greatest sources of profit for the farmers and furnished a sure income.

Soils and Moisture. It is well known that the different kinds of soil require different amounts of moisture.

* See "The Soil," by F. H. King, published by The Macmillan Company.

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION.

City—	Elevation	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Aberdeen	1,300	.79	.90	2.01	3.46	3.79	4.43	3.06	3.12	1.83	1.83	1.02	.81	27.05
Alexandria	1,352	.53	.60	1.59	2.99	3.36	4.31	3.36	2.69	1.26	1.85	.58	.63	24.75
Bowdle	1,995	.47	.45	1.40	1.88	2.90	3.59	2.62	2.16	1.33	1.08	.49	.46	19.83
Brookings	1,636	.36	.45	.82	2.12	3.15	3.97	2.42	2.66	2.10	1.47	.57	.57	20.66
Centerville	1,229	.61	.70	1.54	1.74	4.35	4.92	4.72	3.48	2.56	1.85	.67	.83	27.97
Chamberlain	1,363	.35	.34	1.08	1.80	2.82	3.17	2.62	2.59	1.22	1.27	.36	.43	18.05
DeSmet	1,726	.45	.51	1.24	2.31	2.99	3.92	2.58	2.43	1.97	1.82	.66	.65	21.53
Faultkton	1,595	.35	.49	1.74	2.78	2.58	3.50	2.58	2.33	1.41	1.25	.63	.38	20.02
Fort Meade	3,624	.73	.70	1.50	2.35	4.10	3.59	2.26	1.77	.80	1.06	.58	.62	20.06
Fort Sully	1,600	.46	.42	1.18	2.08	2.56	3.30	2.75	1.91	.89	.65	.42	.47	17.09
Flandreau	1,565	.38	.56	1.12	2.51	4.23	4.46	2.98	3.35	2.19	1.75	.84	.63	25.00
Hermosa	3,278	.41	.41	1.45	2.00	3.44	4.24	2.49	1.99	1.03	.79	.40	.39	19.04
Highmore	1,890	.34	.23	1.20	1.81	2.28	3.66	2.67	2.37	1.38	1.17	.45	.36	17.92
Howard	1,564	.35	.50	1.29	2.32	2.74	4.52	3.06	2.66	2.32	1.90	.65	.57	22.88
Huron	1,306	.49	.49	.97	2.55	2.95	3.90	2.92	2.59	1.61	1.39	.59	.59	21.04
Ipswich	1,530	.46	.47	1.57	2.15	4.49	3.62	2.41	3.20	1.91	1.32	.39	.28	22.27
Kimball	1,788	.54	.58	1.09	2.42	2.45	3.50	2.71	2.77	1.22	1.07	.55	.63	19.53
Mellette	1,300	.44	.43	1.07	2.21	3.13	3.59	2.76	2.86	1.72	1.65	.50	.34	20.70
Milbank	1,148	.50	.78	1.33	2.20	3.48	4.38	2.67	2.75	1.86	1.61	.71	.65	22.92
Mitchell	1,312	.45	.52	1.28	2.90	3.39	4.42	3.38	2.33	2.14	2.01	.63	.60	24.05
Oelrichs	3,339	.94	1.05	1.73	2.01	3.13	3.21	2.22	1.10	1.04	1.12	.63	.76	18.94
Pierre	1,572	.47	.45	1.19	1.97	2.16	2.87	2.45	2.04	1.05	.96	.41	.48	16.50
Rapid City	3,251	.34	.48	1.17	1.93	3.49	3.50	2.24	1.47	1.04	.77	.37	.35	17.15
Redfield	1,295	.22	.40	.78	1.77	3.19	3.18	2.79	3.68	2.14	1.48	.39	.32	20.34
Sioux Falls	1,400	.49	.54	1.42	2.52	4.33	4.44	3.11	2.98	2.22	1.64	.76	.74	25.19
Sisseton	3,647	.55	.73	1.24	2.03	3.10	3.80	3.41	3.01	1.93	1.69	.52	.70	22.71
Spearsfish	1,735	.93	1.05	1.90	2.67	3.74	4.28	2.16	1.56	1.11	1.39	.55	.86	22.20
Watertown	1,234	.48	.55	.87	2.49	3.23	3.77	3.19	3.37	1.87	1.66	.62	.40	22.50
Yankton	1,234	.49	.73	1.31	2.94	3.93	4.02	3.77	3.15	2.67	1.43	.72	.84	26.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	918	1.04	.96	1.69	2.46	3.63	4.21	3.34	3.61	3.56	2.14	1.40	1.31	29.35

Clayey soil is best for holding moisture and sandy soil is poorest. Nearly all of the soil of South Dakota is made from fine clay, and thus is the best possible kind to hold and use the water.

Total Precipitation. The total precipitation (rain together with snow and sleet melted and treated as rain) each year for the eastern half of the state averages 22.3 inches, and for the western half 17.3 inches.

CLIMATE PERMANENT. There is a very widespread belief that the climate of South Dakota is changing, getting warmer and receiving more rain. The weather records, carefully preserved, do not show any such change. The longest reliable records in the state are at Yankton*, extending back to 1873, and for the north central West at St. Paul, Minn., beginning in 1836.

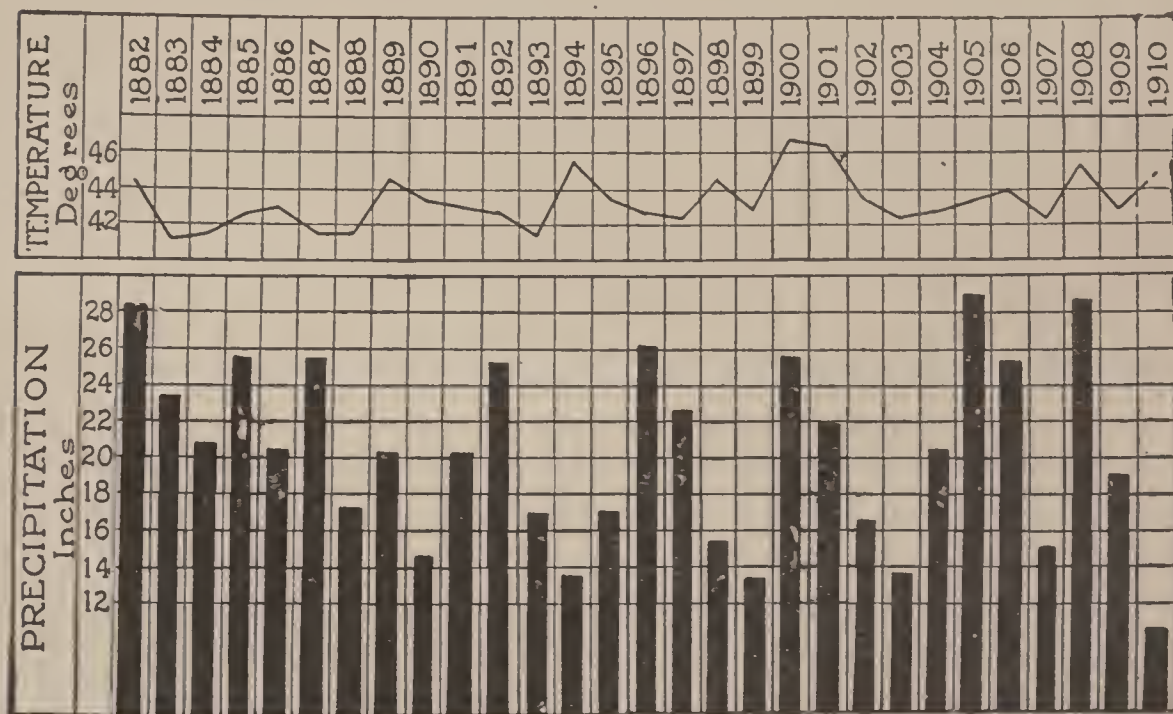


Diagram Showing Rainfall and Temperature at Huron.

The three years of heaviest rainfall at these stations were as follows:

Yankton, 40.95 in., 1881; 37.15 in., 1875; 35.21 in., 1883.

St. Paul, 49.69 in., 1849; 39.16 in., 1881; 38.14 in., 1865.

The ten-year period having the greatest rainfall was 1865-1874 at St. Paul, averaging 32.32 in.; 1875-1884 at Yankton, averaging 28.64 in. It should not be inferred that rainfall was greater in pioneer

* There are a few records at Fort Randall extending as far back as 1857, and at Fort Sisseton from 1866 to 1889, but these records are not complete.

years, excepting for the year mentioned, for the highest five-year period at St. Paul was 1902-1906, averaging 33.54 in.; at Yankton, 1905-1909, averaging 29.06 in.

A diagram showing the rainfall and temperature by years shows no general increase or decrease either in heat or moisture. A diagram of that of Huron is given here because the records there are the most reliable in the state, all of them having been made by the same government expert, Mr. S. W. Glenn.

VERIFICATION. Every weather record in this chapter has been obtained from the United States Weather Bureau.

THE ORIGIN OF CERTAIN SOUTH DAKOTA NAMES.

- Aberdeen, a city in Scotland.
 Armour, Phil. D. Armour, Chicago.
 Aurora, a Latin word, meaning "morning," "dawn," "east."
 Beadle (bē'dle), Hon. W. H. H. Beadle, Madison, S. D., Supt. Public Instruction, 1879-85.
 Belle Fourche (bel foorsh'), a French word, meaning "beautiful fork;" from the abundance and variety of wild flowers growing along the forks of the Cheyenne river.
 Beresford (bērs'ford), Lord Beresford.
 Bonesteel, Hon. W. H. Bonesteel, Springfield, S. D.
 Bonhomme (bōn'ōm), *Bon Homme Jacques*, the Frenchman's "Uncle Sam."
 Bowdle, Hon. G. M. Bowdle, Mitchell, S. D.
 Britton, Isaac T. Britton, an early settler.
 Brookings, Hon. Wilmot W. Brookings, an early settler.
 Brown, Hon. Alfred Brown, legislator, 1879.
 Brule (broo'lā), a tribe of Sioux Indians.
 Buffalo, for the bison of the prairies.
 Butte (bewt), from the presence of many steep sided hills called buttes.
 Campbell, Hon. N. B. Campbell of Scotland, S. D., legislator, 1873.
 Canton, a city in China.
 Chamberlain, Selah Chamberlain, railway promoter, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Charles Mix, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1853.
 Clark, Hon. Newton Clark, legislator, 1873.
 Clay, Henry Clay.
 Codington, Rev. R. B. Codington, legislator, 1877.
 Custer, Gen. G. A. Custer.
 Davison, Henry C. Davison, the first settler in the county.
 Day, Merritt H. Day, a pioneer.
 Deadwood, from the dead and down timber which obstructed placer mining in the gulch in 1875.
 De Smet, Peter De Smet, a Jesuit missionary.
 Deuel (dū'ēl'), Hon. Jacob Deuel of Vermillion, Legislator.
 Douglas, Stephen A. Douglas.
 Edmunds, Hon. Newton Edmunds, Governor, 1863-66.
 Elk Point, so named by very early traders. Audubon, 1842, mentions the name.
 Eureka, a Greek word, meaning "I have found it."
 Faulk, Hon. Andrew J. Faulk, Governor, 1866-69.
 Flandreau (flan'drew), Judge Flandrau, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 Grant, Ulysses S. Grant.
 Gregory, Hon. J. S. Gregory, legislator, 1862.
 Groton (grō'ton), a town in Massachusetts, pronounced there, grō'ton.
 Hamlin, Hannibal Hamlin.
 Hand, Hon. Geo. H. Hand, territorial secretary, 1874-83.
 Hanson, Hon. Joseph R. Hanson, clerk of the first legislature.
 Herreid (hēr're id), Hon. Chas. N. Herreid, Governor, 1901-04.
 Hughes, Hon. Alex. Hughes, legislator, 1873.
 Hutchinson, Hon. John Hutchinson, first territorial secretary, 1861-65.
 Hyde, Hon. James Hyde, legislator, 1873.
 Ipswich, a town in Massachusetts.
 Jerauld (jer ald'), Hon. H. A. Jerauld, legislator, 1883.
 Keyapaha (kē'yā pā'hā), Indian word, meaning, "turtle hills."
 Kingsburg, G. W. and T. A. Kingsbury, brothers, legislators.
 Lawrence, Hon. John Lawrence, legislator, 1875.
 Lead (lēd), a miner's term, meaning a lode or the course of a vein.
 Leola, Leola Haynes, daughter of Capt. E. D. Haynes, an early settler.
 Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln.
 Lyman, Hon. W. P. Lyman, legislator and first settler in the county.
 McCook, Hon. Edwin S. McCook, secretary of territory, 1872-3.
 McPherson, Gen. J. B. McPherson.

Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, by reason of similarity in lakes and topography.
 Marshall, named by county commissioners for Marshall Vincent, then a member of the board.
 Meade (mēd), Gen. Geo. G. Meade.
 Milbank, Jeremiah Milbank, New York, a director of the C., M. & St. P. Ry.
 Miller, Henry Miller, an early settler.
 Miner, Capt. Nelson Miner and Hon. Ephraim Miner, legislators.
 Minnehaha, an Indian word, meaning "laughing water."
 Mitchell, Alexander Mitchell, President of C., M. & St. P. Ry.
 Moody, Hon. Gideon C. Moody, U. S. Senator, 1889-91.
 Moreau (mōr'rōw), a French word, meaning "extremely well," the name of a trader whose post was at the mouth of the river in 1832.
 Parker, Kimball Parker, civil engineer locating the railway through the place.
 Pennington, Hon. John L. Pennington, Governor, 1874-78.
 Pierre (pir), Pierre Chouteau, who built Ft. Pierre in 1832.
 Plankinton, William Plankinton, Milwaukee.
 Platte (plāt), from Platte river, corrupted from Pratte, a St. Louis trader, Bernard Pratte.
 Pollock, R. W. Pollock, a pioneer of Campbell county.
 Roberts, S. G. Roberts, Fargo, N. D.
 Salem, a Hebrew word, meaning "peace," named for a town in Mass.
 Sanborn, Supt. Geo. W. Sanborn of the C., M. & St. P. Ry.
 Sioux (soo), as in Sioux Falls, see footnote in chapter I.
 Sisseton (sis'e ton), a tribe of Sioux Indians.
 Spink, Hon. S. L. Spink, delegate to Congress, 1869-71.
 Stanley, Gen. Daniel S. Stanley, commanding Ft. Sully.
 Sturgis (stūr'gis), Gen. Sturgis.
 Sully, Alfred Sully of the United States army.
 Tripp, Hon. Bartlett Tripp, Yankton, S. D., Chief Justice territorial supreme court, 1885-89; Minister to Austria-Hungary, etc.
 Turner, Hon. J. W. Turner, legislator.
 Vermillion, river is so named from outcrops of red earth along its banks, and because early explorers thought it led up to the pipestone quarries.
 Walworth, for a county of that name in Wisconsin.
 Watertown, a town of New York, by settlers from that place.
 Webster, John P. Webster, an early settler.
 Wessington, a teamster of that name in Col. Noble's party who discovered the springs.
 Woonsocket, an Indian word, meaning "at the place of mist."
 Yankton, corruption of Ehanktonwan, the name of a tribe of Indians.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

William Jayne.....	1861-63	William A. Howard.....	1878-80
Newton Edmunds	1863-66	Nehemiah G. Ordway.....	1880-84
Andrew J. Faulk.....	1866-69	Gilbert A. Pierce.....	1884-87
John A. Burbank.....	1869-74	Louis K. Church.....	1887-89
John J. Pennington.....	1874-78	Arthur C. Mellette.....	1889

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

J. B. S. Todd.....	1862-64	G. G. Bennett.....	1879-81
W. A. Burleigh.....	1864-69	R. F. Pettigrew.....	1881-83
S. L. Spink.....	1869-71	J. B. Raymond.....	1883-85
M. K. Armstrong.....	1871-75	Oscar S. Gifford.....	1885-88
J. P. Kidder.....	1875-79	Geo. A. Mathews.....	1888-89

NOTE—Geo. A. Mathews was elected delegate to congress in November, 1888, his term to commence March 4, 1889. Congress did not convene until December following. Before that time statehood had been accomplished, and he was therefore never sworn in.

STATE GOVERNORS.

Arthur C. Mellette.....	1889-1893	Samuel H. Elrod.....	1905-1907
Charles H. Sheldon.....	1893-1897	Coe I. Crawford.....	1907-1909
Andrew E. Lee.....	1897-1901	Robert S. Vessey.....	1909-1913
Charles N. Herreid.....	1901-1905	Frank M. Byrne.....	1913-1917
		Peter Norbeck	1917-

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

O. S. Gifford.....	1889-1891	J. A. Pickler.....	1889-1897
J. R. Gamble (a).....	1891-		
J. L. Jolley.....	1891-1893		
W. V. Lucas.....	1893-1895		
R. J. Gamble.....	1895-1897		
Freeman Knowles	1897-1899	J. E. Kelly.....	1897-1899
R. J. Gamble.....	1899-1901	C. H. Burke.....	1899-1907
E. W. Martin.....	1901-1907		
W. H. Parker (b).....	1907-1908	Philo Hall	1907-1909
E. W. Martin.....	1908-1915	C. H. Burke.....	1909-1915
H. L. Gandy.....	1915-	Royal C. Johnson.....	1915-
		C. H. Dillon.....	1913-

(a) Died in the summer of 1891. J. L. Jolley was elected at a special election in November, 1891. (b) Died in the summer of 1908. E. W. Martin was elected at a special election in November, 1908.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

G. C. Moody.....	1889-1891	R. F. Pettigrew.....	1889-1901
J. H. Kyle (a).....	1891-1901		
A. B. Kittredge.....	1901-1909	R. J. Gamble.....	1901-1913
Coe I. Crawford.....	1909-1915	Thomas Sterling	1913-
E. S. Johnson.....	1915-		

(a) Died in the summer of 1901. A. B. Kittredge was appointed to fill the vacancy and later elected by the legislature.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Dighton Corson	1889-1913	Charles S. Whiting.....	1910-
Alphonso G. Kellam.....	1889-1896	James H. McCoy.....	1910-
John E. Bennett.....	1889-1894	Ellison G. Smith.....	1910-
Dick Haney	1899-1913	John H. Gates.....	1913-
H. G. Fuller.....	1904-1909	Samuel G. Polley.....	1913-

SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCTS, 1916

Wheat, 25,011,000 bushels.....	\$ 36,515,000
Corn, 90,800,000 bushels.....	67,192,000
Oats, 55,236,000 bushels.....	23,751,000
Barley, 18,728,000 bushels.....	16,855,000
Flaxseed, 1,600,000 bushels.....	4,160,000
Potatoes, 4,986,000 bushels.....	5,986,000
Vegetables and fruits.....	2,450,000
Hay, 3,400,000 tons.....	18,700,000
Dairy products.....	10,000,000
Poultry and products.....	10,000,000
Livestock	63,113,000
Minerals	8,000,000

Total productions 1916.....\$267,222,000

SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1916

	City and Town	Rural
Number of schoolhouses.....	287	5,011
Number of teachers.....	1,683	5,374
Number of pupils (census).....	54,325	122,742
Number of pupils enrolled.....	45,294	88,842

POPULATION.

South Dakota 582,765 in 1915; 583,888 in 1910; 455,185 in 1905; 401,570 in 1900; 330,975* in 1895; 328,808* in 1890.

Portion of Dakota territory now included in state of South Dakota 262,560* in 1885; 98,268* in 1880; 11,776* in 1870; 2,402* in 1861.

County.	County Seat.	Area.	Organ- ized.	1900.	Population. 1910.	1915.
Armstrong		632	....	8	647	231
Aurora	Plankinton	719	1882	4,011	6,143	6,736
Beadle	Huron	1,250	1880	8,081	15,776	16,061
Bennett	Martin	1,291	1912	.....	.....	1,488
Bon Homme	Tyndall	573	1862	10,379	11,061	11,560
Brookings	Brookings	791	1871	12,561	14,178	15,544
Brown	Aberdeen	1,750	1880	15,286	25,867	25,969
Brule	Chamberlain	837	1875	5,401	6,451	6,376
Buffalo	Gann Valley	479	1871	1,790	1,589	1,485
Butte	Belle Fourche	2,289	1883	2,907	4,993	5,894
Campbell	Mound City	774	1883	4,527	5,244	4,888
Charles Mix	Wheeler	1,134	1879	8,498	14,899	14,790
Clark	Clark	974	1880	6,942	10,901	10,670
Clay	Vermillion	403	1862	9,316	8,711	9,214
Codington	Watertown	701	1878	8,770	14,092	15,192
Corson	McIntosh	2,526	1909	.....	2,929	3,272
Custer	Custer City	1,573	1877	2,728	4,458	3,452
Davison	Mitchell	432	1873	7,483	11,625	13,005
Day	Webster	1,061	1881	12,254	14,372	14,235
Deuel	Clear Lake	632	1878	6,656	7,768	8,529
Dewey	Timber Lake	1,907	1910	.....	1,145	1,933
Douglas	Armour	435	1882	5,012	6,400	6,639
Edmunds	Ipswich	1,158	1883	4,916	7,654	6,845
Fall River	Hot Springs	1,756	1883	3,541	7,763	6,027
Faulk	Faulkton	1,018	1883	3,547	6,716	5,265
Grant	Milbank	691	1878	9,103	10,303	10,474
Gregory	Fairfax	1,032	1898	2,211	13,061	11,919
Haakon	Philip	1,830	1915	.....	.....	3,553
Hamlin	Hayti	520	1878	5,945	7,475	7,791
Hand	Miller	1,426	1882	4,525	7,870	7,286
Hanson	Alexandria	432	1871	4,947	6,237	6,316
Harding	Buffalo	2,682	1909	.....	4,228	4,821
Hughes	Pierre	759	1880	3,684	6,271	5,055
Hutchinson	Olivet	817	1871	11,897	12,319	13,095
Hyde	Highmore	866	1884	1,492	3,307	2,685
Jackson	Kadoka	809	1915	.....	.....	2,077
Jerauld	Wessington Springs	531	1883	2,798	5,120	5,275
Kingsbury	Desmet	814	1879	9,866	12,560	11,947
Lake	Madison	562	1873	9,137	10,711	11,865
Lawrence	Deadwood	797	1877	17,897	19,694	17,710
Lincoln	Canton	574	1867	12,161	12,712	13,564
Lyman	Oacoma	2,625	1893	2,632	10,848	7,412
McCook	Salem	573	1878	8,689	9,589	10,013
McPherson	Leola	1,157	1883	6,327	6,791	6,831
Marshall	Britton	889	1885	5,942	8,021	8,328
Meade	Sturgis	3,491	1889	4,907	12,640	8,724
Mellette	White River	1,228	1911	.....	1,700	3,427
Miner	Howard	568	1880	5,854	7,661	8,007
Minnehaha	Sioux Falls	815	1868	23,926	29,631	37,613
Moody	Flandreau	527	1873	8,326	8,695	9,686
Pennington	Rapid City	2,792	1877	5,610	12,453	10,040
Perkins	Bison	2,914	1909	.....	11,348	7,641
Pine Ridge Reservation		.....	.....	6,827	6,630	6,315
Potter	Gettysburg	898	1883	2,988	4,466	3,648
Roberts	Sisseton	1,102	1883	12,216	14,897	15,660
Sanborn	Woonsocket	576	1883	4,464	6,607	7,377

* Before 1900 Indians and half-breeds were not included.

County.	County Seat.	Area.	Organ- ized.	1900.	Population. 1910.	1915.
Shannon		964	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spink	Redfield	1,511	1879	9,487	15,981	14,977
Stanley	Fort Pierre	1,517	1889	1,341	14,975	2,251
Sully	Onida	1,058	1883	1,715	2,462	2,004
Todd		1,279	.....	.....	.....	2,403
Tripp	Winner	1,629	1909	.....	8,323	10,262
Turner	Parker	617	1871	13,175	13,840	14,636
Union	Elkpoint	452	1862	11,153	10,676	11,436
Walworth	Selby	742	1883	3,839	6,488	5,919
† Washabaugh		1,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
† Washington		1,157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton	Yankton	523	1862	12,649	13,135	14,851
Ziebach	Dupree	1,872	1911	.....	.....	2,571

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.†

City, Town, or Village.	County.	1915.	1910.	1905.	1900.	1890.
Aberdeen city	Brown	11,846	10,753	5,841	4,087	3,182
Akaska town	Walworth	76	114	.....	.....	.....
Albee village	Grant	140	131	89	.....	.....
Alcester village	Union	477	409	366	381	.....
Alexandria city	Hanson	936	955	938	680	.....
Alpena village	Jerauld	394	417	341	153	.....
Altamont town	Deuel	103	110	.....	.....	.....
Andover village	Day	349	446	307	225	232
Ardmore town	Fall River	140	146	28	.....	.....
Arlington city	Kingsbury	884	791	788	314	270
Armour city	Douglas	953	968	1,125	912	482
Artas village	Campbell	159	.....	42	.....	.....
Artesian village	Sanborn	586	583	444	339	256
Ashton city	Spink	326	430	331	274	359
Aurora village	Brookings	277	236	213	.....	.....
Avon city	Bon Homme	525	451	360	.....	.....
Baltic town	Minnehaha	306	278	.....	.....	.....
Bancroft	Kingsbury	139	136	.....	.....	.....
Belle Fourche city	Butte	1,101	1,352	1,023	451	.....
Beresford city	{ Lincoln	1,332	1,117	1,192	1,046	.....
	{ Union					
Big Stone City	Grant	652	551	532	590	471
Bison	Perkins	381	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blunt village	Hughes	277	566	214	246	353
Boneita Springs	Meade	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonesteel city	Gregory	532	563	754	.....	.....
Bowdle village	Edmunds	538	671	481	622	.....
Bradley town	Clark	333	351	337	.....	.....
Brandt town	Deuel	224	158	132	.....	.....
Brentford*	Spink	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater city	McCook	971	934	822	691	410
Bristol village	Day	457	444	488	282	199
Britton city	Marshall	907	901	804	519	514
Broadland*	Beadle	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookings city	Brookings	3,416	2,971	3,265	2,346	1,518
Bruce town	Brookings	328	262	191	.....	.....
Bryant city	Hamlin	687	645	750	405	172
Buffalo	Harding	229*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Gap town	Custer	137	280	.....	.....	.....
Burke town	Gregory	421	311	.....	.....	.....
Bushnell	Brookings	146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler	Day	149	162	.....	.....	.....
Camp Crook village	Harding	133	120	.....	.....	.....
Canistota town	McCook	511	409	365	.....	.....

* Includes population of township in which the village is located.

† Included in Pine Ridge Reservation.

‡ The federal census classifies some towns as villages.

City, Town, or Village.	County.	1915.	1910.	1905.	1900.	1890.
Canova village.....	Miner	318	311	233	169	.....
Canton city.....	Lincoln	2,316	2,103	2,279	1,943	1,101
Carter	Tripp	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carthage village.....	Miner	555	554	370	265	200
Castlewood town.....	Hamlin	537	594	611	430	.....
Cavour town.....	Beadle	192	207	145	98	.....
Centerville city.....	Turner	1,109	971	922	871	723
Central City town...	Lawrence	262	296	684	.....	.....
Chamberlain city.....	Brule	1,055	1,275	1,007	874	939
Chancellor village....	Turner	228	160	131	.....	.....
Chelsea*	Faulk	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clair*	Roberts	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Claremont village.....	Brown	279	294	144	120	121
Clark city.....	Clark	1,200	1,220	985	684	592
Clear Lake city.....	Deuel	804	704	630	491	147
Colman village.....	Moody	399	362	366	213	.....
Colome	Tripp	415	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colton town.....	Minnehaha ...	522	407	.....	.....	.....
Columbia city.....	Brown	250	235	142	143	400
Conde city.....	Spink	483	592	282	195	.....
Corsica town.....	Douglas	301	286	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood*	Jackson	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cresbard town.....	Faulk	238	320	.....	.....	.....
Crocker	Clark	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer City.....	Custer	416*	602	596	599	790
Dallas city.....	Gregory	751	1,277	.....	.....	.....
Dante	Charles Mix..	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis village.....	Turner	244	164	200	151	.....
Deadwood city.....	Lawrence	3,113	3,653	4,364	3,498	2,366
Dell Rapids city.....	Minnehaha ...	1,538	1,367	1,339	1,255	993
Delmont town.....	Douglas	494	369	400	.....	.....
DeSmet city.....	Kingsbury ...	1,014	1,063	985	749	541
Doland city.....	Spink	515	581	350	235	216
Dolton	Turner	133	147	.....	.....	.....
Draper town.....	Lyman	120	211	.....	.....	.....
Dupree	Ziebach	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Butte.....	Dewey	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Sioux Falls city.	Minnehaha ...	.....†	268	229	232	577
Edgemont city.....	Fall River....	743	816	490	479	.....
Effington town.....	Roberts	248*	46	33	36	.....
Egan village.....	Moody	605	516	540	503	399
Elk Point city.....	Union	1,546	1,200	1,282	1,081	.....
Elkton village.....	Brookings	768	742	532	578	331
Emery village.....	Hanson	545	446	415	247	.....
Englewood village	Lawrence	78	.....	91	.....	.....
Erwin town.....	Kingsbury ...	232	230	178	131	.....
Estelline town.....	Hamlin	575	509	471	357	210
Ethan town.....	Davison	308	312	260	.....	.....
Eureka city.....	McPherson ...	968	961	693	961	552
Fairfax town.....	Gregory	391	500	386	.....	.....
Fairview town.....	Lincoln	151	107	97	.....	.....
Faith	Meade	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faulkton city.....	Faulk	458	802	655	539	462
Flandreau city.....	Moody	1,688	1,484	1,455	1,244	569
Florence town.....	Codington ...	216	270	.....	.....	.....
Fort Meade.....	Meade	365	.....	162	.....	.....
Fort Pierre city.....	Stanley	673	792	505	395	360
Frankfort city.....	Spink	428	408	313	198	186
Frederick village.....	Brown	402	433	304	251	281
Frecman town.....	Hutchinson ..	725	615	601	525	.....
Fulton*	Hanson	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galena town	Lawrence	59	109	129	.....	.....
Gann Valley village...	Buffalo .....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....
Garden City.....	Clark	254	304	.....	.....	.....
Garretson city.....	Minnchaha ...	819	668	640	500	341

* Includes population of township in which the village is located.

† Census for 1915 included in city of Sioux Falls.

City, Town, or Village.	County.	1915.	1910.	1905.	1900.	1890.
Gary town.....	Deuel	591	477	502	345	277
Gayville town.....	Yankton	320	257	291	.....	.....
Geddes city.....	Charles Mix..	664	701	616	.....	.....
Gettysburg city.....	Potter	751	936	.....	.....	.....
Glenham town.....	Walworth ...	139	182	.....	.....	.....
Goodwin town.....	Deuel	126	145	132	.....	.....
Gregory city.....	Gregory	919	1,142	.....	.....	.....
Groton city.....	Brown	1,028	1,108	1,064	700	684
Harrisburg town.....	Lincoln	185	164	145	.....	.....
Harrold village.....	Hughes	173	230	.....	57	.....
Hartford village.....	Minnehaha ...	703	648	586	423	.....
Hayti	Hamlin	256	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel town	Hamlin	249	229	210	.....	.....
Hecla village.....	Brown	474	462	271	160	.....
Henry village.....	Codington ...	435	441	358	191	194
Hermosa town.....	Custer	77	114	.....	77	172
Herreid town.....	Campbell	391	414	224	.....	.....
Herrick town.....	Gregory	445	412	206	.....	.....
Hetland village.....	Kingsbury ...	245	223	241	162	.....
Highmore city.....	Hyde	700	1,084	507	376	435
Hitchcock town.....	Beadle	261	259	196	135	.....
Hosmer village.....	Edmunds	301	217	163	.....	.....
Hot Springs City.....	Fall River ...	2,132	2,140	2,006	1,319	1,423
Hoven town.....	Potter	180	209	.....	.....	.....
Howard city.....	Miner	1,169	1,026	705	588	.....
Hudson town.....	Lincoln	435	404	439	400	202
Humboldt	Minnehaha ...	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hurley city.....	Turner	531	506	474	441	344
Huron city.....	Beadle	6,012	5,791	3,783	2,793	3,038
Ipswich city.....	Edmunds	702	810	396	397	539
Irene village.....	{ Clay	394	263	364	229	.....
	{ Turner ..					
	{ Yankton ..					
Iroquois town.....	{ Beadle ...	530	578	411	276	183
	{ Kingsbury }					
Isabel	Dewey	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java town.....	Walworth ...	410	473	277	.....	.....
Jefferson village.....	Union	501	407	412	364	229
Kadoka town	Jackson	254	222	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec town.....	Lyman	202	252	.....	.....	.....
Kimball city.....	Brule	787	713	462	453	593
Lake Andes town.....	Charles Mix..	566	920	401	.....	.....
Lake Norden town....	Hamlin	268	202	.....	.....	.....
Lake Preston city....	Kingsbury ...	862	1,007	930	706	337
Lane village.....	Jerauld	278	294	.....	.....	.....
Langford village.....	Marshall	426	463	349	239	198
Lantry	Dewey	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead city.....	Lawrence	8,128	8,392	8,052	6,210	2,581
Lemmon city.....	Perkins	943	1,255	.....	.....	.....
Lennox city.....	Lincoln	901	745	744	591	363
Leola town.....	McPherson ..	501	484	.....	.....	.....
Lesterville village.....	Yankton	301	279	255	244	.....
Letcher village.....	Sanborn	411	402	329	130	.....
Lily village.....	Day	149	175	157	.....	.....
Lowry town.....	Walworth	171*	90	.....	.....	.....
McIntosh town.....	Corson	428	409	.....	.....	.....
McLaughlin	Corson	253	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison city.....	Lake	3,949	3,137	2,914	2,550	1,736
Marion village.....	Turner	614	462	455	338	.....
Mellette city.....	Spink	453	474	402	354	241
Menno town.....	Hutchinson ..	760	621	581	556	413
Midland town.....	Haakon	207	210	.....	.....	.....
Milbank city.....	Grant	1,940	2,015	1,718	1,426	1,207
Miller city.....	Hand	956	1,202	702	544	536
Mission Hill.....	Yankton	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell city.....	Davison	7,785	6,515	5,719	4,055	2,217

* Includes population of township in which the village is located.

City, Town, or Village.	County.	1915.	1910.	1905.	1900.	1890.
Mobridge town.....	Walworth ...	1,551	1,200	208	.....	.....
Monroe village.....	Turner	170	169	.....	.....	.....
Montrose town.....	McCook	552	442	471	375	.....
Morristown town.....	Corson	127	222	.....	.....	.....
Mound City village....	Campbell	288	.....	99	.....	.....
Mount Vernon city....	Davison	541	614	412	222	127
Murdo city.....	Lyman	352	372	.....	.....	.....
Newark	Marshall	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newell	Butte	272	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Underwood.....	Pennington ..	119	134	.....	.....	.....
Nisland	Butte	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northville city.....	Spink	282	392	304	243	.....
Nunda	Lake	391	526	.....	.....	.....
Oacoma town.....	Lyman	163	235	.....	.....	.....
Oelrichs town.....	Fall River ...	100	150	253	.....	.....
Oldham village.....	Kingsbury ...	362	355	393	222	.....
Olivet town.....	Hutchinson ..	163	133	161	156	105
Onida village.....	Sully	251	319	.....	.....	.....
Ortley town.....	Roberts	301	259	137	.....	.....
Parker city.....	Turner	1,324	1,224	1,227	893	728
Parkston city.....	Hutchinson ..	1,132	970	862	596	262
Peever village.....	Roberts	301	259	137	.....	.....
Philip city.....	Haakon	404	578	.....	.....	.....
Pierpont village.....	Day	320	314	308	.....	.....
Pierre city.....	Hughes	3,010	3,656	2,794	2,306	3,235
Plankinton city.....	Aurora	916	712	606	465	604
Platte city.....	Charles Mix..	939	1,115	700	.....	.....
Pollock town.....	Campbell	238	304	195	.....	.....
Presho city.....	Lyman	355	635	.....	.....	.....
Pukwana town.....	Brule	182	164	126	.....	.....
Ramona town.....	Lake	324	312	299	172	.....
Rapid City.....	Pennington ...	4,268	3,854	1,797	1,342	2,128
Ravinia	Charles Mix..	96	81	.....	.....	.....
Raymond village.....	Clark	241	241	.....	.....	.....
Red Owl.....	Meade	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redfield city.....	Spink	3,122	3,060	1,591	1,015	796
Revillo village.....	Grant	293	332	254	187	.....
Rockham village.....	Faulk	283	286	.....	.....	.....
Roscoe village.....	Edmunds	320	357	134	92	114
Rosholt*	Roberts	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roswell village.....	Miner	150	167	94	50	.....
St. Lawrence town....	Hand	253	305	149	115	320
Salem city.....	McCook	1,132	1,097	810	741	429
Scotland city.....	Bon Homme ..	1,249	1,102	1,120	964	1,083
Selby city.....	Walworth	646	558	349	.....	.....
Seneca Village	Faulk	182	321	.....	.....	.....
Sherman village.....	Minnehaha ...	211	138	.....	.....	.....
Sinai	Brookings	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux Falls city.....	Minnehaha ...	20,929	14,094	12,283	10,266	10,177
Sisseton city.....	Roberts	1,386	1,397	1,375	928	.....
South Shore town....	Codington ...	331	335	270	.....	.....
South Sioux Falls town.	Minnehaha ...	171	132	103	114	.....
Spearfish city.....	Lawrence	921	1,130	1,158	1,166	678
Spencer town.....	McCook	572	506	393	332	.....
Springfield city.....	Bon Homme..	695	675	717	525	302
Stickney town.....	Aurora	312	310	.....	.....	.....
Strandburg	Grant	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgis city.....	Meade	1,029	1,739	1,329	1,100	668
Sulphur	Meade	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit town.....	Roberts	536	545	373	237	.....
Tabor town.....	Bon Homme..	441	273	301	.....	.....
Tea town.....	Lincoln	177	134	.....	.....	.....
Terryville village	Lawrence	491	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber Lake.....	Dewey	238	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tolstoy town.....	Potter	148*	142	.....	.....	.....
Toronto town.....	Deuel	438	424	411	447	148
Trent	Moody	274	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes population of township in which the village is located.

City, Town, or Village.	County.	1915.	1910.	1905.	1900.	1890.
Tripp town.....	Hutchinson ...	903	675	496	366	226
Turton town.....	Spink	263	240	.....	.....	.....
Twin Brooks Village....	Grant	177	190	175	.....	.....
Tyndall city.....	Bon Homme..	1,302	1,107	1,171	1,167	509
Utica town.....	Yankton	133	103	73	.....	.....
Valley Springs city....	Minnehaha ...	373	331	362	388	308
Veblen village.....	Marshall	340	173	146	.....	.....
Verdon town.....	Brown	89	136	121	.....	.....
Vermilion city.....	Clay	2,376	2,187	2,147	2,183	1,496
Viborg city.....	Turner	484	410	329	222	.....
Vienna town.....	Clark	458	453	371	171	.....
Vilas village.....	Miner	141	.....	156	.....	.....
Vivian	Lyman	258*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volga city.....	Brookings	616	568	552	396	298
Volin town.....	Yankton	333	286	245	.....	.....
Wagner city.....	Charles Mix..	906	964	513	.....	.....
Wakonda village.....	Clay	403	326	246	220	.....
Wall town.....	Pennington ...	128	167	.....	.....	.....
Wallace town.....	Codington ...	218	207	.....	.....	.....
Ward village.....	Moody	102	72	74	.....	.....
Watertown city.....	Codington ...	8,313	7,010	5,164	3,352	2,672
Waubay village.....	Day	879	803	540	430	.....
Webster city.....	Day	1,640	1,713	1,918	1,506	618
Wentworth town.....	Lake	350	329	296	181	.....
Wessington town.....	Beadle	526	576	.....	.....	.....
Wessington Springs city.	Jerauld	1,142	1,093	722	320	.....
White village.....	Brookings ...	581	468	479	454	137
White Lake city.....	Aurora	504	507	366	264	366
White Rock town.....	Roberts	384	368	337	170	.....
Whitewood town.....	Lawrence	295	390	352	311	443
Willow Lakes Town....	Clark	398	437	298	210	240
Wilmot city.....	Roberts	520	427	391	352	.....
Winfred town.....	Lake	301	243	228	.....	.....
Winner	Tripp	923	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolsey town.....	Beadle	439	436	182	122	.....
Woonsocket city.....	Sanborn	1,201	1,027	929	648	687
Worthing village.....	Lincoln	191	179	220	213	.....
Yankton city.....	Yankton	4,771	3,787	4,189	4,125	3,670

* Includes population of township in which the village is located.

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